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Japan Sets Up Puppet Regime In Canton Area

Two elderly Chinese to occupy chief posts in new Kwangtung Provincial Government.

CANTON, China, Dec. 20 (AP)—The Japanese invaders established here today one more of the Chinese-manned, Japanese-dominated regimes with which they have replaced ousted Chinese authorities throughout the occupied areas.

With two elderly Chinese as Chairman and Vice-Chairman, the "Kwangtung Provincial Government" was ceremoniously installed in the bomb-marked Sun Yat-sen Memorial Hall, formerly a shrine of Chinese nationalism dedicated to the father of the Chinese revolution.

Some 5,000 persons attended, with Japanese Army officers dominating the scene and Occidental officials conspicuously absent.

Pang Tung-yen, former commander of the Woosung forts near Shanghai, is Chairman, and Liu Chun-wing, onetime commander of the Chinese Fourth Army, Vice-Chairman. Although nominally the new regime is for Kwangtung Province the Japanese actually occupy only a small area of the Province around Canton.

The Japanese have set up a "Provisional Government of China" at Peiping, a "Reformed Government" at Nanking, an Inner Mongolian Government at Hoho (Kweisui, Suiyuan Province) and local regimes at Shanghai and elsewhere.

Canton remains an almost deserted Capital. An estimated 60,000 of the city's normal population of 1,000,000 have returned, but shops remain empty. Chief activity centers on Honam, island in the Pearl River which the Japanese have made a base for military supplies.

Campaign of Pacification

SHANGHAI, Dec. 20 (AP)—Japanese Army officers today outlined plans for a five-year campaign designed to pacify North China and establish a strong Chinese Government friendly to Japan.

It was to help carry out this campaign, they said, that troops were being moved northward from the Yangtze Valley, slowing the tempo of the war.

They said the swiftness of the invasion of North China necessarily left many unconquered pockets in which guerrillas were now operating. They based their forecasts of a prolonged mopping-up drive on their experience in Manchukuo.

At present, according to neutral estimates, the Japanese actually control only 13 of Hopeh Province's 130 districts, 31 of Shansi's 105, 30 of Shantung's 109, and five in North Honan.

The remainder of the 200,000 square miles north of the Yellow River and the Lunghai Railway is held by Chinese irregulars and guerrillas, who are constantly harassing Japanese communications and preventing effective political and economic control.

This area corresponds roughly in size to the region in the United States including the New England States, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Ohio.

Federal Scheme Drafted

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—The Japanese are understood to be working on a scheme for a federation of the Japanese-promoted Chinese regimes in place of the central government originally contemplated. But there does not seem to be any prospect in the immediate future of enlisting the substantial Chinese support which is hoped for.

The original plan was to try to persuade onetime Premier Tang Shao-yo to head a unified administration. Tang, however, perished at the hands of mysterious assassins. Subsequently, it appears, the Japanese planners concluded that this event was a blessing in disguise because a central regime of influential Chinese might easily enough have grown in strength—providing that it got the Chinese support for which the Japanese were bidding—to a point where it might challenge its Japanese sponsors. A federation is much less likely to bite the hand that fed it according to current Nipponese reasoning.

It has been suggested that the Japanese are preparing to push a program of "East Asia for the Asiatics," a move that might well cause Japanese leaders to watch with serious misgivings the moves of the United States and Britain to arrange loans to Nationalist China.

"Wheat and Soldiers" writes epic of Sino-Japanese war: Page 2.

U. S. ignores Japanese reaction to American loan to China: Financial Page.

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Ponder the Panda: A Chinese Rotarian?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chengtu, China

A provisional Rotary Club has been established here. And there is considerable good-natured amusement over the fact that it has chosen the panda as its emblem.

For there is nothing about "he profits most who serves best" in the panda's philosophy. Mostly the panda just sits—and eats.

The panda—called chit-wa from the cry it utters—is an unusually docile pet. Zoologists list it as "gentle but inactive."

Long Renominated By Governor For State Tax Post

Gov. Charles F. Hurley today sent the name of Henry L. Long to the Executive Council for reappointment as State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation. If confirmed, as State House circles expect it will be, this will be Mr. Long's seventh appointment to the $7,500 a year post to which he was first named by Calvin Coolidge in 1920.

Because he is a national authority on tax matters, the Governor was deluged with demands that Mr. Long be reappointed when rumors were spread a month ago that the position would be given to another. Mr. Long's term expired Dec. 15.

Raymond Named

Governor Hurley today also sent to the Council the name of Carl Raymond for reappointment as State Budget Commissioner at an annual salary of $6,500. Mr. Raymond has filled the post since 1928.

The Governor today nominated Joseph McKenney, member of the State Ballot Law Commission and former Boston College football coach, to membership on the Metropolitan District Commission. The position pays $2,500 a year. He succeeds Felix A. Marsella, who becomes a member of the State Board of Housing.

Miss Foley Appointed

Another choice post went to Katherine A. Foley, former State Representative from Lawrence who was defeated last month when she ran on the Democratic ticket for Secretary of State. She was named to the $3,000 position as Director of the State Minimum Wage Board.

In this job she will take over the duties previously carried as a part of the work of Miss Mary Meehan, Assistant Commission of Labor and Industries. Miss Meehan will continu eni her $4,000 a year post.

The Executive Council also asked to approve promotion of Frederick W. Gow and Coleman C. McCully to positions of senior civil engineers with the Metropolitan District Commission. The new position will pay $4,800 yearly, while as division engineers they have been paid $3,840.

Pet Projects Discarded For Solidarity at Lima

Rest of world eyes Pan-American Conference as delegates make every effort to replace acrid debates with unified purpose and concessions—Few fireworks expected as program takes final shape.

By Roland Hall Sharp

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LIMA, Peru, Dec. 20—The deadlock as to the exact wording of the impending declaration of continental solidarity at the Pan American Conference here, was broken today, and a middle of the road solution brought close to the final draft, The Christian Science Monitor learned on highest authority. The formula is expected to emerge late today.

The issue turns on the extent of open notice to non-American nations for a united front of this hemisphere, even to the point of defense by arms, against devious or overt external attacks.

The United States is seeking a formula capable of obtaining spontaneous support from all of the Latin-American nations, similar to the acclamation given to the Hull trade policies last week.

An armed alliance is not proposed in the phrasing now under discussion, but Argentina is unwilling to offend its European customers even by inference.

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LIMA, Peru—Unanimity and unbroken solidarity of the Americas are stressed at the eighth Pan-American Conference even to the extent of modifying or discarding pet projects.

"We favor an American League of Nations," one delegate replied to a question, "but since some of the American republics are opposed, we will not press the issue."

"Without unanimity, there could be no American League," remarked another delegate.

Such expressions, following the verbal agreement between the United States and Argentina over questions of armed defense for the Western Hemisphere, indicate a conference of pleasant goings and few fireworks. It is too early to predict such an outcome, but that is the present status and outlook.

A sign of anticipated agreement

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

G. O. P. Victory Call for 1940 Sounded by Dewey and Barton

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 20—New York Republicans today had the victory rallying call of both Thomas E. Dewey, New York County District Attorney, whose race for the Empire State Governorship this fall made him a political "comet," and Representative Bruce Barton, re-elected to Congress from Manhattan.

Addressing the first post-election meeting of the New York County Republican Committee, headed by National Committeeman Kenneth P. Simpson, both men spoke in strongest accents of confidence here Dec. 19, with Mr. Dewey acclaiming the up-swing in Party affairs in the State which now made it the leading political organization in New York, and Mr. Barton urging preparation for 1940 that would prove to the people that Republicans were the more capable administrators of government.

Mr. Dewey reiterated his campaign slogan that the Party's "fight for decent, clean government" in New York had just begun and that 1938 election figures had shown the long struggle was not in vain.

"Whether our opponents like it or not," he said, "the Republican Party is the first Party in the State today. It didn't make any difference whether we Republicans had to struggle against the overwhelming odds of hired thugs in the Second Assembly District, or against the Democratic machines of Brooklyn or the Bronx, or were living in clover in Schoharie County; we did our duty.

"And now the Republican Party is first on the ballot because 300,000 more persons voted Republican than Democratic in the year 1938. The people of the State are coming to a realization of the struggle you have made year after year for decent government. I can fairly prophesy a better day."

Mr. Barton saw in the November victories for the Party throughout the Nation the need for a strong Republican stand in the interest of "a simplified government, a less expensive government and a government that will encourage industry so there will be more jobs." It would be misreading the signs of the times, he warned, to try to "outpromise the New Deal in government doles," "to imagine that the people want more investigations more harassing of industry, more turmoil."

"The states are debt-ridden, their people are burdened by taxation, the administrative machinery is broken down" he continued. "Our opponents walk out the back door of 18 Statehouses and we walk in the front door to find the furnace fire out, the plumbing frozen and the kitchen sink full of dirty dishes.

"What can we do in two years? We can read correctly the mood of the voters, and make an intelligent response to that mood. The deep craving is for peace, co-operation, and end to shouting and abuse, and the creation of an atmosphere in which men and women can plan with confidence."

Medical Group Indicted Under Anti-Trust Law

Grand Jury action follows secret inquiry; New Deal launches move for socialized medicine.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20—A Federal grand jury here today returned indictments charging violations of antitrust laws against the American Medical Association and Dr. Morris Fishbein, Editor of its Journal, against three other medical societies and 20 other individuals.

The indictments, following the tenth week of secret inquiry by the grand jury, are the Government's most aggressive action to date against the alleged national medical monopoly. They followed announcement Dec. 19 at the White House that President Roosevelt would send recommendations for a national health program to the new Congress early in its session.

Thus the Administration is moving on the medical fraternity's official organizations and activities in two directions: First in legal prosecutions under antitrust laws, and second in the proposal to spread socialized medicine. Both movements are part of the New Deal's broad program of aid to the "one-third-of-a-nation" which the President often describes as "ill-fed, ill-clad, ill-housed."

Committee Report

The high cost of medical services to underprivileged persons, which was elaborately documented in the committee report, is closely connected with the charges of antitrust law violation returned in grand jury indictments. Specifically, the indictments charged hindrances and obstructions to Group Health Insurance, Inc., a co-operative medical organization organized among Government employees in Washington, in obtaining qualified physicians on its staff and co-operating with other doctors and hospitals in Washington.

The committee report, which the President will urge upon Congress in an early message, is even wider in its implications than the anti-trust law indictments. For its purpose is to build up a nation-wide program of medical care, based either on tax contributions or on compulsory insurance, which would affect in one way or another nearly every individual in the country.

Exemptions Likely

The report does not go into the question of exemptions of persons who for religious reasons object to medical care. Similar laws locally enacted in the past have provided

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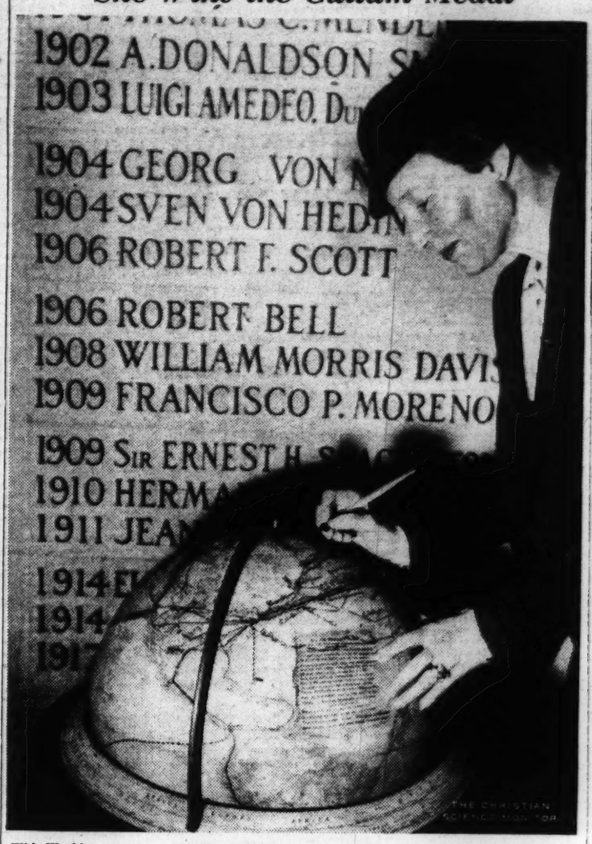
She Wins the Cullum Medal



Wide World

Miss Louise A. Boyd

Explorer and geographer, whose work is honored by the American Geographical Society.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 20—Miss Louise A. Boyd, explorer and geographer, will be given the American Geographical Society's Cullum Geographical Medal for 1938 tonight at a meeting of the Fellows of the Society at the American Museum of Natural History. The award, which is being made in recognition of Miss Boyd's achievement in Arctic geographical research, will be presented by Roland L. Redmond, President of the Society.

The inscription on the medal reads, "Louise Arner Boyd, dauntless leader of scientific expeditions into the Arctic, she has captured the spirit of the polar world in photographs of rare beauty."

Miss Boyd is the second woman to receive an award in the 86 years of the Society's existence, the Cullum Medal having gone in other years to Peary, Nansen, Scott, the Duke of Abruzzi, Shackleton, Prince Albert of Monaco, and Bertram Thomas.

Chamberlain's Foreign Policy Indorsed by 340-to-143 Vote

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 20—Official circles here today point to the Government's overwhelming majority of 340 votes to 143 in a censure debate on foreign affairs in the House of Commons yesterday as proof that, despite complications over rearmament, there is no change in the solidarity of support behind Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain.

The Government's maximum possible majority as the parties are now distributed is put by Conservative headquarters at 220, and the fact that it succeeded yesterday upon one of the coldest nights of a century in getting within 23 votes of that figure is claimed as a very significant achievement. It shows no considerable change since the Czechoslovakia agreement. On Oct. 6, immediately after Mr. Chamberlain had returned from Munich the voting was 346 to 144. On Nov. 2 over the Anglo-Italian pact it was 345 to 138.

Nevertheless, reports last night show that at least three junior ministers are dissatisfied with the progress being made with rearmament.

Cabinet Changes Indicated

Criticisms were said to have been made by Mr. R. S. Hudson, Undersecretary of the Overseas Trade Department; Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, Undersecretary of State for War, and the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, Undersecretary for Colonies.

The situation was expected to

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

Mining: The Modern Manner

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MORENCI, Ariz.—The $30,000,000 process of turning Arizona's largest copper deposit into Arizona's largest mine is about one-fifth completed.

One year has elapsed since the Phelps Dodge Corporation started its "five-year plan" for shaving off the top of a mountain and exposing a body of ore approximately a mile square and 700 feet thick.

The peak of the mountain was originally 5300 feet above sea level. Its height is being reduced to 4,900 feet down to the ore. This involves removing 37,000,000 tons of earth and rock.

At the end of the first year, 4,500,000 tons of the over-burden had been trucked away and dumped into surrounding canyons, ultimately to form level sites for buildings and shops. This is not one-fifth of 37,000,000 tons, but the work was fully up to schedule. Organization had been completed and hereafter will be steadier and faster.

Holes 55 feet deep are drilled in series and stuffed with dynamite. From 50 to 100 tons of explosive are touched off at a single "shot," and that breaks from 100,000 to 200,000 tons of material.

Four electric shovels load this into trucks, four and a half cubic yards at a bite. Each truck has a capacity of 22½ tons, and with its load weighs 70 tons. The ten monster tires alone cost $2,000, and the complete cost of one truck is $16,000.

When the ore is exposed, it will be mined in the same way and conveyed over a two-mile electrical railroad to a new concentrator and smelter on which construction is to start two or three years hence.

Churn drilling has blocked out an immense deposit of sulphide-impregnated porphyry that Phelps Dodge engineers say conservatively contains 265,000,000 tons that will average 1 per cent copper, or 3,300,000,000 pounds. Writing for the Arizona State Planning Board in 1936, J. B. Tenney estimated the tonnage at over 300,000,000 tons and the recoverable copper at 6,500,000,000 pounds. He calculated that it could be produced for 8 to 9 cents, over a period of 50 years.

Phelps Dodge set up a fund of $23,000,000 to make a mine out of the Morenci deposit. It is probable that close to $30,000,000 will be expended before a pound of copper is recovered under this program.

Intimate Message from Washington

Where Are They Now, the Discards of the New Deal? Well, They Are Hither and Yon and Not Doing So Bad, Thank You

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington

Where are they now, all the distinguished alumni of the Roosevelt Administration? Where are the graduates of the New Deal, the men who entered as freshmen and then went out to make their way in the great world? What is the prospective future of the latest two graduates: Daniel C. Roper and Homer S. Cummings? Whither, seniors?

Well, there are enough prize alumni to excite and inspire all the ambitious undergraduates. The New Deal has proved a good spring-board to fame, to fortune, and—often—to fulmination against the old faculty.

Take Brig. Gen. Hugh S. Johnson as a stellar exhibit. This bright campus figure (and cavalry officer and Moline plow merchant) had never had newspaper experience in his life but the Blue Eagle gave him the wings of a columnist. He is today one of our most successful press pundits, coining spicy phrases six days a week, which are syndicated to hundreds of American newspapers. He is a real product of the New Deal, for without the limelight thrown on his picturesque lineaments back in 1933 where would he be now?

Take Prof. Raymond Moley. He, too, found journalism ready to welcome him. He soared to international heights from out the professorial shades, basked in the glory of being "Brain Truster Number One," and retired to an editor's well-padded chair. He hasn't done much academic work since, but he is still a national figure.

Take Rexford Guy Tugwell. He, too, was snatched from the academic shades, "rolled up his sleeves . . . made America over" and retired to the molasses business. For him, likewise, the New Deal was a doorway to fame, a portal to Wall Street, where his office is now located. Once Professor Tugwell and Professor Moley and General Johnson were ogres with which to frighten business. Now they are solid members of the business community, making speeches before chambers of commerce and lunching in the very best clubs.

He Calmed Down

Take Donald R. Richberg, who inherited a moth-eaten Blue Eagle from General Johnson. He, too, was an alarming figure, a radical, a labor lawyer from the early 'twenties on, a progressive in politics, and he had actually written about a dozen novels. He graduated from the New Deal, and a new day opened! A big law firm in Washington; plenty of interesting, profitable cases, with clients who want a lawyer who knows his way around the New Deal.

Take Dean Acheson, who ran the Treasury for a few months, and did a good job. He was treated rather patronizingly by the head of the "College," who once referred to him as a "perfectly good boy" but not qualified for promotion to the secretaryship. So he left "New Deal College," rejoined one of Washington's finest law firms, and hasn't stopped getting good clients since. Now the patronizing attitude has changed, and they're even saying Dean Acheson will be re-admitted to the senior class as Solicitor General.

Take Thomas Jefferson Coolidge, while we are speaking of Under Secretaries of the Treasury (which office, it seems, turns 'em out fast). Mr. Coolidge got his degree in two brief years, and retired from the Washington scene to his Boston bank. He comes back to the capital occasionally, and has dinner with his predecessor, Mr. Acheson, and his successor, John W. Hanes, and they swap tales of what they'd like to have done if "that man in the White House" hadn't stopped them.

Take Lewis W. Douglas, who was Director of the Budget for a little over a year, and left for much the same reasons that drove Messrs. Acheson and Coolidge from the Treasury. Unlike most other New Deal alumni, he was a businessman before going to work in Washington and a professor after he left: he is now Vice-Chancellor of McGill University, Montreal. There must be something significant about his reversal of the regular rule.

Well, Now He's Dean!

Take James M. Landis. He went from Harvard to Washington to Harvard again, and his New Deal training seemed to be just so much writing in the sand! Yet he did get promoted to be Dean of the Harvard Law School instead of a plain professor.

Take John G. Winant. His campus career is hard to classify. He was a Republican Governor, and a good one. They even talked about him as possible presidential timber, and he looks like Abraham Lincoln. But his New Deal undergraduate days ended those hopes, and he retired into the enveloping gloom of Geneva, where, perhaps, he may keep one light burning until the lights go on again in Europe.

Take William I. Myers who went from Cornell to Washington and back again, after nearly six long years of Government service, universally admired, thoroughly retiring, and now—no doubt—a better professor of farm finance (that's how he describes himself in Who's Who) than he was before.

Take George N. Peek, the first administrator of the AAA—the first plower-under. He soon rebelled, tried to become a Yankee trader, was separated from all his campus activities and left to boredom, and by 1936 was helping the Republican campaign.

And finally, as a rara avis of the avises, take Alfred D. Stedman. Just a newspaper man; raised to the heights of Assistant Administrator of AAA at a salary of $10,000 a year. Was he satisfied? No! Just the other day he resigned, voluntarily, exultantly, defiantly. What is he now? He's a newspaperman again; again he's Washington correspondent for his old paper, and he usually wears a broad grin!

So that's what has happened to the bright campus stars of yesteryear. That's the alumni roll-call. These are the men who got out, to put it crudely, when the getting was not at all bad, thank you.

Erwin D. Canham.

Rail Economies Reach Pins

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Shorter office pins, fewer waiting-room fires, more careful stoking of locomotives, and less wastage of water are among the economies devised by the London Midland and Scottish Railway as part of a great campaign for saving every possible penny.

At the moment the railways of Britain as a unit are demanding greater freedom of action on matters of freight rates and pay rates, which are at present controlled by law and which, it is claimed, hamper the railways in efforts to compete with road, water, and air transport.

Until this big question is settled, however, the L. M. S. line intends to proceed with its own "Save a Shovel of Coal" campaign, and the railway's staff has been urged to economize in every possible way.

It is reckoned that one shovelful of coal less for every 10 miles run by a locomotive will save 100,000 tons of coal a year for the line.

Drivers and firemen who allow water to overflow when they fill up their locomotives are pouring money as well as water onto the permanent way, it is stressed. Five gallons a day saved through careful filling by every fireman would, it is said, achieve a yearly saving of nearly £3,000.

At local railway stations the waiting-room fires are traditionally lighted every day, warm or cold, from November to March. In the future station-masters are to use their own judgment on whether it is sufficiently cold for a fire to be necessary. Lighting of local station, too, is being made a subject for economy. It is pointed out that there is no need to use lights on platforms during long intervals between trains.

In the company's offices economy is as much the watchword as along the line. The L. M. S. hopes to save by using shorter office pins, and fewer of the shorter pins as well. It is felt that there is room for economy on the usual annual supply of 1,500,000 tons of soap, too.

News of this economy campaign has been received with interest here. Some persons have been heard to say that the campaign is more Scottish than London or Midland, but everyone is agreed in complimenting the L. M. S. on its strength of purpose and in hoping that the move will repay the railway with as much interest as the amount with which it has been received.

Some California Roads Get Names And Numbered Houses as in Cities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTA ROCA, Calif.—The time-worn R. F. D. system of mail addresses is a thing of history here. After months of pioneering and research a systematic reorganization of the Rural Delivery Service adjacent to Santa Rosa, California, is nearing completion.

Under the new plan roads, lanes, and highways that are served from the Santa Rosa Post Office have received names in the same manner as city streets, and are marked by uniform black-and-white signs. Residents have had their route-and-box addresses changed to a system of numbers so John Citizen no longer lives at Route 5, Box 496, but at 2087 Bennett Valley Road.

In naming the many thoroughfares historic landmarks or names of early settlers were given preference except where geographic names were advantageous for roads leading to nearby cities. A map of the area is being made and rural residents are unanimous in their expressions of delight at the change.

More than 250 signposts have been installed and mailing lists are being altered to conform to the new system. Co-operation has been received by the Postal Department from large mailing institutions that submitted their lists for alterations including many eastern magazine and publishing houses.

The county surveyor, the board of supervisors, and WPA laborers had important parts in establishing the new system believed to be the first of its kind in the United States. Postmaster Ernest L. Finley suggested abolishment of the old plan about two years ago to avoid confusion arising in attempts to locate addresses, adding new territory for delivery, or altering the delivery routes.

Vermont Signs Flood Control Pact With U.S.

Provides for dam and lake on Ompompanoosuc River near confluence with the Connecticut.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Dec. 20—With the States' rights controversy over water power shunted aside, an agreement between Vermont and the Federal Government was in written form today for construction of the first Federally-financed flood control reservoir in New England.

The agreement, signed here last night by Gov. George D. Aiken and Col. John S. Bragdon, District Army Engineer, calls for the building of a dam and 80-acre lake at Union Village, Vt., on the Ompompanoosuc River, near its junction with the Connecticut.

Under terms of the contract, State consent for the taking of land for the long-discussed project is given by Governor Aiken and accepted by the representative of the Secretary of War, but the broad question of Federal vs. State rights goes unsettled.

The document provides that the State of Vermont will buy the necessary land for the project and give title to the Federal Government. The latter then will reimburse the State for the sums it has expended.

U. S. to Pay for Dam

The Federal Government also will pay the cost of construction of the dam and reservoir, although this point has not entered into the current dispute.

The significant feature of the agreement is that neither side, so far as may be judged from available evidence, has yielded on the fundamental question of power rights.

On the one hand, the State has not yielded its claim that Vermont natural resources cannot be acquired by the United States without the State's consent.

On the other hand, the Secretary of War, while accepting the State's consent in this instance, has not surrendered the authority he claims, under the Flood Control Act of 1938, of seizing land without the State's consent, if he should so wish.

As a matter of fact, power rights are not directly involved in the present contract, since the Army Engineers listed the site at Union Village as lacking power possibilities in their flood control report to Congress early this year.

Sets No Precedents

The impression is given that the two sides agreed that since flood control was imperatively needed and since power control was not directly involved, a legal arrangement could be worked out which would set no precedents for the future and yet permit an immediate start on the flood prevention program for which President Roosevelt allocated $11,000,000 on Oct. 4, two weeks after the Sept. 21 New England flood and hurricane.

It has been distinctly stated in Washington that the Vermont agreement, tentatively announced last Oct. 31, is not to be taken as a precedent for New Hampshire, where three other reservoirs are to be constructed under the Presidential allotment. Nevertheless, some New England observers see the possibility of an arrangement somewhat on the lines of the Vermont agreement, in view of the fact the three New Hampshire projects also were listed as devoid of power possibilities in the War Department report.

The Union Village reservoir, which will have an approximate storage capacity of 40,000 acre feet, equivalent to approximately 5½ inches of the run-off of the watershed, is the only project in Vermont included in the Roosevelt program. The other dams are to be in New Hampshire (three) and Massachusetts (two).

Carols Can Again Be Sung In Mount Vernon Schools

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y. (AP)—A nine-year ban against the singing in Mount Vernon Public Schools of such Christmas Carols as "Silent Night," "Little Town of Bethlehem," and "Joy to the World" has been lifted by the Board of Education.

The ban originally was put into effect following protests that singing the carols, with references in them to God and Christ, involved the teaching of religion in the schools.

Two hundred representatives of religious organizations asked removal of the ban.

In the Boston Section:

Governor Hurley gives jobs to 21 members of official family.

Guatemala exports 1,500,000 pounds of Chicle a year by air.

State labor factions agree on legislative needs.

Adult recreation projects to go on.

and News From All New England in the

Second Section, Beginning on Page 9

Baltic Policy Avoids Any Rift With Reich

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KAUNAS, Lithuania, Dec. 19—"Retain as much of our independence as possible, but maintain friendly relations with Germany even at the cost of expensive compromises."

That seems to be a fair summary of the policy of neutrality which has been worked out by the Governments of the three little Baltic States, and which will be affirmed at the Baltic Conference opening here today.

Affirmation of this policy is the principal item on the agenda. Exchange of views among the three Governments has virtually assured agreement in advance. The Munich settlement, it is argued, has left the Baltic states no other alternative.

Until the Munich accord gave Germany a free hand in Eastern Europe, the Baltic countries were not entirely in agreement concerning their foreign policy. Lithuania, especially, was looking hopefully toward Soviet Russia, as a possible counterbalance against Germany and Poland. For a time, Lithuania obtained a half-hearted support for this policy from the Latvian Government, but Estonia always looked with disfavor upon what its statesmen describe as "Lithuania's flirtation with Soviet Russia."

Russian Influence Minimized

Estonia took the lead in working out a policy of complete neutrality for the three Baltic States. Its initiative led to the statement of neutrality made last spring before the Council of the League of Nations. After the occupation of Austria, its leaders foresaw the triumph of Germany in Central and Eastern Europe.

All three Baltic States now have abandoned hope for any assistance from Soviet Russia. Lithuania was disillusioned when Russia refused to act last March after Poland issued an ultimatum to Lithuania demanding settlement of the Vilna dispute. It has even begun an effort to cement a genuine relationship with Poland. For it has become clear to Baltic statesmen that Russia either could not or would not intervene in European affairs. But they did continue to place some reliance upon Great Britain and France. They were disillusioned again when the Western democracies permitted, and even assisted in, the partition of Czechoslovakia. It then became clear to them, and to all other small countries, that they must make their peace with Germany on the best possible terms.

Will Not Offend Germany

Their so-called neutrality policy is fundamentally an agreement among themselves not to offend Germany. If Lithuania, for example, resists German demands concerning the status of Memel, it cannot expect any sort of support from Latvia and Estonia. Lithuania has given assurances to its Baltic neighbors that it will not involve them in any quarrel with Germany.

The Baltic entente, which is reaffirmed in periodic Baltic conferences, is a very loose arrangement among the three Baltic States. They commit themselves to nothing except occasional consultation. Aside from certain economic and trade interests, the three countries have little in common except their yearning for independence, so hardly won after centuries of subjugation. They all have displayed, in the past 20 years, a talent for self-government, rebuilding their countries from the ruins of war and civil war. They share a passionate desire to retain as much independence as possible.

But their representatives meet here today without any illusions that they can safely participate in European power politics in any form. They are meeting merely to assure themselves and their powerful neighbors that they will remain genuinely neutral, in word and action. They have agreed among themselves not to offend Germany or Poland, and to face any possible German demand in a spirit of making the best of a bad bargain.

European Diplomacy Tightens Despite Nearness of Holiday

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 20—With the thermometer around zero over the greater part of Europe, diplomatic fires are being stoked at Berlin, Prague, London, Rome, Budapest, and Warsaw with a vigor most unusual for the period immediately before Christmas.

Smoke from fires blows chiefly in the direction of the Ukraine which is now generally admitted to be the next major objective in German policy. It is there that the Reich could most easily give the sign of peaceful intentions asked for by Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain in the House of Commons yesterday—and where there has so far been no hint that Berlin will do so.

As far as direct Anglo-German relations go the visit to London of Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, President of the Reichsbank, is regarded here as having been mainly exploratory and not very successful. His main object was to increase German export trade, fallen markedly during the current year, particularly since last month's anti-Jewish campaign and despite the new barter agreements which Dr. Walther Funk, Minister of Economics, made with the Danubian States.

Cool to Schacht's Plan

London's financial centers were not at all favorably impressed with Dr. Schacht's proposal that if Britain would agree to take more German exports, Jews emigrating from Germany would be allowed to take 20 per cent of their property with them instead of 7 per cent as at present.

In the first place it is presumed that the plan's primary object is not an act of clemency to the Jews but a skillful attempt to get a bigger sterling balance with which to buy more raw material for armaments.

In the second place it is felt that the Jews not only have a perfect right to take the whole value of their property with them when leaving Germany, but that it is somewhat cool to suggest that foreign countries should open their doors to nearly half a million impoverished Jews while Germany shuts its doors on their property.

However it is understood that the Evian Refugee Committee did not turn the proposal down completely and it is expected it will be discussed again.

London dispatches of the Associate Press said today that the Field Marshal Hermann Göring had invited Mr. George Rublee, American director of the International Refugee Office, to visit Berlin to complete the German financial plan for getting Jews out of Germany.

Disquiet in East Europe

The British attitude toward German trade plans might be milder were the situation in East Europe easier. The recent Polish démarche in Prague, protesting Czech movements for recovery of territory lost to Poland, appears to British observers to have been sent to the wrong address.

It is not doubted that Prague will refrain from starting any Irredentist movement touching the Ukraine. But Slovakia and the Carpatho-Ukraine are so clearly under German influence that it is to these nominally "autonomous" provinces that control of any agitation affecting Poland would seem to fall.

The Ukranian question also interests Hungary where the Italian Foreign Minister, Count Galeazzo Ciano arrived for hunting—a hunt in which diplomatic quarry apparently is not excluded.

It is taken for granted that the talks between Count Ciano and Count Stefan Czaky, the new Hungarian Foreign Minister, will not exclude the Ukraine where the southern partner of the axis is not too happy about Germany's unconcealed aim of erecting an "independent" Ukrainian state under German auspices to the detriment of Italy's two old friends, Hungary and Poland.

Poland Takes Left Swing

That Poland itself is worried is clear, not only from the démarche in Prague, but from growing signs of rapprochement with the Soviet Union. The results of the municipal elections held in Polish cities Dec. 18, while mainly indicative of a swing toward the Left in home affairs, also underlines that country's trend away from Germany in international affairs. The elections were the first under the new law allowing local officials to be elected instead of appointed, and the Opposition, which had striking successes against the Fascists, admits that the Government conducted them fairly. This might be accountable from their winning about 60 of the 100 seats in the Warsaw City Council, the remainder going to the Government Camps of National Unity. The Socialist party won over a quarter of the seats. Similarly the Government won only about a dozen seats out of 80 in Lodz, industrial capital of Poland; and in Cracow the Socialists obtained a majority of two over the Government.

Italian doubts about Germany's Eastern policy might be expressed more loudly but for the knowledge that only Germany is supporting Italy's claims against France in respect to Tunis, Corsica, and Nice. Since Georges Bonnet, the French Foreign Minister, has said outright that these places would not be yielded except as a result of war, the claims have been voiced in a minor key, and it is noted that Premier Mussolini significantly did not mention them at all during his week end speech at Sardinia.

It is expected, however, that Premier Chamberlain will be sounded on these subjects when he goes to Rome in January. His remarks in Commons yesterday leave little doubt what his attitude will be.

At the same time British opinion is inclined to accept the Italian demand for representation on the Board of the Suez Canal Company and to support the Italian claim for reconsideration of the conditions under which Italian trade with Ethiopia passes in transit through the French port of Djibouti.

Border Parley Suspended

BRATISLAVA, Czechoslovakia, Dec. 20 (AP)—Premier Josef Tiso of the Autonomous Province of Slovakia today ordered suspension of Budapest border delimitation negotiations with Hungary as a sequel to alleged Hungarian terrorist incursions.

Hungarian bands, among them a number of Hungarian Regular Army officers, occupied four Slovak border villages Sunday night, according to reports here.

Two Czechoslovak customs officers were slain when the villages of Musmice, Silvas, Slanec and Kalsa were taken by force, it was said. Czechoslovak troops later retook the villages.

Dr. Tiso ordered the negotiations suspended until Hungary gives satisfaction and undertakes to guarantee that such incidents will not occur again.

The negotiations were through a mixed Czechoslovak-Hungarian Commission set up to settle final details of the border outlined by German-Italian arbitration at Vienna Nov. 2 when Hungary received a huge slice of territory. The Commission also was to arrange differences arising from movements of population resulting from the transfer of territory.

Masaryk to Sail Soon

LONDON, Dec. 20 (AP)—Jan C. Masaryk, who resigned Dec. 5 as Czechoslovak Minister to London, said today he would sail for a private visit to the United States Dec. 30 on the United States Liner Washington.

He added that Dr. Edouard Beneš, Former President of Czechoslovakia, would sail on the liner Queen Mary Feb. 4, 1939. Dr. Beneš has completed writing the lectures he is to deliver at the University of Chicago.

Mr. Masaryk said Dr. Beneš, who resigned Oct. 5 after the German-Czechoslovak crisis, was writing a detailed story of the events leading to the cession of Czechoslovak Sudetenland to Germany.

Imminent U. S.-Turkey trade pact seen providing basis for keener competition with German influence: Financial Page.

Fishermen to Train As Defense Reserve

VICTORIA, British Columbia, Dec. 19 (CP)—Next February more than 40 sturdy fishing boats will chug into the Esquimalt Naval Base near here to begin a months training as units in the defense system of the Pacific Coast.

Details of the scheme to establish a fishermen's reserve in British Columbia as an auxiliary to the Royal Canadian Navy were disclosed by naval authorities. A similar reserve probably will be formed on the Atlantic coast next winter.

Recruiting for the British Columbia Reserves was begun last June and since then 42 boats and approximately 200 men have enrolled. For 26 days next February they will be trained in signaling, maneuvering exercises, firing practice, the use of navigational instruments and pilotage.

It was explained that the personnel of the reserve will not serve in any naval vessel or establishment in the event of war. The fishermen would serve in their own boats on the Pacific coast as required.

Berlin Deflates Tires As a New Penalty For Faulty Driving

BERLIN (AP)—Traffic control cops, under the new "safety first" regulations, in one day stopped 4,018 offending drivers in Berlin streets and collected fines from one mark (40 cents) upward.

They deflated tires in 292 cases—the latest penalty for breaking the rules of the road—and 49 riders were summoned to attend a compulsory "safe driving" class.

Used Cars Leading In Canadian Sales

OTTAWA, Dec. 20 (CP)—Canadians buy more used automobiles than they do new ones, it is stated in a report on a special survey of the automotive trade in Canada last year by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

More than half the motor vehicles sold last year were used ones. The total was 413,043, of which 271,162 were used and the remainder new. On an average there were 1.91 used vehicles sold for every new model.

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'Are You There?'

Wide World

The Traveling Telephone Exchange

Maj. George Clement Tryon, Postmaster General of England, inaugurates what is thought to be the world's first mobile unit of its kind.

British Phone Exchange Parks

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — An automatic telephone exchange on wheels is one of the latest developments of the London Post Office. The first of these has been stationed temporarily at North Weald, a village on the outskirts of London where it will replace a small manual exchange. When this has been transformed into an automatic one, the mobile unit will be freed for duty elsewhere.

The mobile exchange is a reply in part to the continued demand for telephone facilities in rural districts. It will be available as a first installation while a permanent one is being built. Or, again, it might be of great use in the case of a fire on temporary breakdown in an existing exchange.

Big Things Are Seen for Eire

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Remarkable testimony to the phenominal economic recovery which Eire has staged since the ending of its tariff war with England, is afforded by a distinguished Irishman who sees further good things coming to his homeland if only Mr. Eamon de Valera can rise to the opportunity now before him.

This Irishman is Sir Michael O'Dwyer, who after a brilliant official career in India has been so outspoken a critic of the British Government as to lend especial weight to his opinion—as being entirely independent—in a case like that of Whitehall's recent Irish policy whereof he happens warmly to approve.

Sir Michael finds that the Anglo-Irish tariff agreement of last spring has worked wonders. Before it was made, he says, not only was Irish farming in desperate straits but an atmosphere of intense defeatism prevailed. Now all this has changed. Not only have material conditions notably improved but an attitude of hopefulness is abroad.

Sir Michael seasons his optimism with a grave word of advice to Mr. de Valera. He points out that while much has been done, much remains to be accomplished. A recently published Banking Committee's report, for example, has drawn attention to financial and tariff abuses that call urgently for remedy. The necessary reforms, he agrees, cannot be affected without stirring up strong opposition from vested interests.

Monopolistic entrepreneurs interested in the maintenance of high tariffs, also those who clamor for a further distribution of the land are certain to be especially hostile. But he bids Mr. de Valera not to be discouraged on this account from doing what is necessary.

Opera Staged in Roman Ruins

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—Ruins of the Baths of Caracalla beside the Appian Way, used in A. D. 300 by Roman worshipers of the cult of Mithra, have within the past two years been converted by Premier Mussolini into an open-air theater for Italian opera.

Where the huge vault of the Calidarium once provided hot air baths, a stage built between two of the original masonry piers, now makes possible artistic achievements hardly paralleled in outdoors opera. The performances, invariably at night, are lighted by spotlights mounted on two towers situated behind the audience.

This season, spectators seated at a distance in the gardens and stadium attached to the ancient villa, watched scenes from "Turandot" and "Mefistofele" that appeared like small paintings on a dark wall. So excellent was the illusion that it was almost a shock when the players, like little figurines, began to move, their voices carrying small and clear across the night air.

To these scenes of the modern Roman art of the spectacle the Italian people have been gathering during the past months. Filling every seat 20,000 persons, many of them frugal folk, attended the closing performance of the opera for the season with the Duce himself present and paying his two lire (about 10 cents) admission.

Storms Sweep Europe In Record Cold Snap

LONDON, Dec. 20 (AP)—Snow and sleet-laden winds swept over Europe yesterday causing at least 20 fatalities and crippling communications in virtually all parts of the continent.

Temperatures tumbled to record lows from northern Scotland to southern Greece. Meteorologists predicted freezing weather would continue probably over Christmas.

Britain, where the mercury fell to an unusual low of 26 degrees, Fahrenheit, counted 10 fatalities. Many mines were closed in Cornwall and Wales when thousands of workmen left their jobs because of the cold.

London anticipated its first "white Christmas" in 10 years.

Germany experienced its coldest December day in 83 years and the prospects were for a further sinking of the thermometer. At 7 a. m. Berlin had a reading of 10 degrees.

Coastal and freight shipping in the North Sea halted because of a howling east wind.

The Danube above Regensburg was frozen over, as was the upper Oder.

Japanese Factory Explodes

TOKYO, Dec. 20 (AP)—Thirteen persons were killed yesterday in the explosion of an Army powder factory at Maebashi.

Burmese Police Quell Student Sit-Downers

RANGOON, Burma, Dec. 20 (AP)—A hundred students, including small boys and girls, were reported injured today when police made two charges to disperse "sit-down" strikers protesting against "British imperialism."

The strikers, launching a civil disobedience campaign against the British-guided Burmese Government, held up traffic by squatting in streets and around Government buildings. In front of the Secretariat, military police stationed guards with bayonets.

Police stated they tried conciliatory talks with the students before making their first charge. The students were said to have replied with a barrage of shoes, sticks, and stones.

Reports from provincial towns, meanwhile, indicated that the campaign of defiance, heralded by many processions, was continuing.

The strikes were sponsored by the Myochit (Patriotic) Party whose slogan is "Burma for Burmans."

New Swedish Motorship Burned in Italian Yard

TRIESTE, Italy, Dec. 20 (AP)—The 28,000-ton motorship Stockholm, being built for the Swedish-American Line in the Monfalcone Shipyard near here, was seriously damaged by fire last night.

Shipping circles said the liner might be almost a total loss. There was no indication of the fire's origin.

Refuge Zone Pact Proposed for All Countries in War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—A plan for all countries to have "Geneva places," or zones of refuge, where civilians would be safe from bombings, has been launched here.

A committee is endeavoring to obtain from the Swiss Government the convocation of an international conference, with a new convention as its aim.

The idea of the "lieux de Genève" or "Geneva places" is that children, mothers, and old and disabled people should be gathered in them. Lists of the prospective refugees, and accurate description of the localities would be handed to all Governments signatory to the convention, and taking therefore the pledge to respect them.

The pledge would be twofold. Any Government establishing refuge zones on its territory would undertake never to abuse the privilege of immunity, while giving the promise to refrain from bombarding such zones in any country against which it might be led to conduct military operations. It is supposed that this pledge being reciprocal, self-interest would be sufficient to enforce it.

The Red Cross is an encouraging precedent. Nevertheless, it is felt that an international control would be necessary. This could be affected only by an international committee, formed after the pattern of the International Red Cross Committee, which is composed of Swiss citizens only, not in order to exclude other countries, but to ensure its neutrality and impartiality. For it cannot work unless all warring countries are perfectly sure of its disinterestedness. There are chances that if any country would remain out of a general war, that country would be Switzerland.

Why, it may be asked, has the Red Cross kept aloof from the "Geneva places" plan? The Red Cross enjoys a statute which is an international treaty, and limits its activities. A new convention would be necessary. The Red Cross is favorable to the idea but it cannot go now beyond platonic good will.

In the first winter of the World War, General St. Paul, a French officer at Soissons, enlisted the support of the French Parliament for "Geneva places" and secured a unanimous vote of approval. Thereupon he organized an international Committee, composed of Swiss citizens, with headquarters in Geneva.

Some efforts have been made in a similar line in other countries. In China, zones of refuge in Shanghai and Hankow were marked off, where thousands of Chinese found shelter. In Spain, Gen. Francisco Franco, Insurgent leader, designated in November, 1936, a zone of refuge in a northeastern Madrid suburb, and respected it.

When war clouds gathered over Europe last September, the British Government evacuated a number of civilians from the most populated centers. But this was a unilateral action, without any agreement with other countries.

In Switzerland, a plan has been proposed, which goes even into small details. In time of peace, rural refuge zones and their prospective inmates would be selected. Each person who might have to go to a "Geneva place," would be required to keep ready necessary belongings in a 6½-pound bundle, and could go at five minutes' notice. Rehearsals are suggested.

Switzerland plans to put the plan into practice before it calls an international conference. Giuseppe Motta, Foreign Minister of Switzerland, has declared that he is favorable to the scheme.

Alaska Is Cool To Proposal For Refugee Colonies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KETCHIKAN, Alaska — Alaskan officials and laymen generally have been lukewarm to suggestions that political refugees from Europe or unemployed people from the States be transported to Alaska in big numbers.

On the Jewish problem, all comments have insisted that the Jews in limited numbers might make very good citizens for Alaska. But everyone has emphasized that Alaska needs miners and farmers, people having as much as possible of the old pioneer stuff. Alaskans point to the Matanuska experiment. Only this month, a carpenter and his family returned from the colony to his old home in the States because he couldn't make good at farming in the valley. Hundreds of others unsuited for Alaskan needs, have had to return to the States.

The Territory has only 30,000 whites, 30,000 Indians in nearly 600,000 square miles of land. So population is a real need. However, opinions as to how to get the population vary. Most Alaskans think the answer is in industrial development which would (1) necessitate larger pay rolls, and in turn (2) necessitate more farms to supply foodstuffs.

Industrially, Alaskans think there is room for development of big mines, of newsprint mills along the coast, and of many smaller enterprises in the fisheries and lumber fields.

Roth to Be Tried In German Court

BERLIN, Dec. 20 (AP)—A Department of Justice spokesman said today that George Roth, naturalized United States citizen arrested last week at Hamburg, would be tried on a charge of treason. The trial date has not been fixed.

Mr. Roth, a New York ship steward, was arrested by National Socialist police as he left the liner Manhattan and accused of possessing German-language Communist literature.

The United States State Department has ordered an investigation of the case, and Wilbur Keblinger, Consul-General at Hamburg, has been following developments.

Britain to Grant Visas To U. S.-Bound Refugees

LONDON, Dec. 20 (AP)—British Home Office officials said yesterday they were granting temporary visas to all German Jewish refugees who have been granted permission to enter the United States within the next two years and who have funds to cover the cost of their residence here.

Some refugees have been placed on the 1939 and 1940 United States immigration quota, the Home Office explained, "but will not be able to emigrate until these quotas become eligible."

The British Government is arranging for them to stay in England provided guarantees are given that the refugees will not work and will not become public charges.

Training for Jews Urged

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Jews exiled from their homes in Germany and Eastern Europe need, more than all else, training to enable them to become active and worth-while citizens in lands to which they are forced to immigrate, in the opinion of Dr. David Lvovitch, Vice-President of the World ORT Union, an international organization maintaining 469 institutions in eight European countries to provide technical and agricultural training for Jews.

The best way to help the Jews thrown out of Germany and who are now permitted to stop temporarily in bordering countries is to train them to be farmers or skilled craftsmen, Dr. Lvovitch, who has just arrived here from an intensive study of Jewish problems in Europe, said in an interview.

Countries which would otherwise not consider immigration will lift the bars for competent farmers and skilled craftsmen, he held, adding that professional workers and white collar workers were not wanted, as most countries were oversupplied with them.

Declaring that a few suggestions had come to the ORT for settlement colonies for Jews in various countries, Dr. Lvovitch said that the plan of "a certain Central American country" which he declined to identify was "seriously under consideration."

In describing the work of the ORT, he said it maintained more than 100 trade schools, some cooperative shops and nearly 100 different agricultural colonies spread over Eastern Europe.

"Ten thousand young people have graduated from our schools," he continued. "Most of them find employment in the country they live in. All these countries need development of industry and qualified workers. In spite of some ill-feeling toward Jews in many places, when they are qualified workers, they are absorbed even in government employ."

U. S. Urged to Relax Curbs

PARIS, Dec. 20 (AP)—A proposal that the United States relax immigration restrictions to provide temporary relief for more than 50,000 Jews of Germany was advanced today by representatives of Jewish organizations, meeting with Sir Herbert Emerson, Assistant to the League of Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

The Committee suggested that the United States immediately grant the full quota of visas for the next two years for emigrants from Germany, which would be 56,000 including annexed Austria.

The visas would not become valid until their regular times in 1939 or 1940.

With the visas assured, however, refugees would be allowed to leave Germany for a "receiving country" to remain until regulations permitted their entry into the United States.

If arrangements were made, meanwhile, for entrance to other countries, the visas would be withdrawn or transferred to other refugees.

The representatives also discussed the plight of an estimated 10,000 Jews in Czechoslovakia, who fled into Prague Government territory after Germany took over the Sudeten area.

Dr. Arthur Rosenberg, Secretary of the Austrian Refugee Committee, said a special plan would have to be worked out for them, since they must establish nationality before applying for visas.

Uruguay Restricts Jews

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Dec. 20 (AP) — The Uruguayan Government today instructed its consuls to refuse visas to all foreign Jews leaving their own country because of political or racial reasons. The consuls, hereafter, must submit such cases to the Foreign Ministry for decision.

British Air Ministry Moves

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—On the site of some of the historic Regency Houses of Berkeley Square, Mayfair, now stands Berkeley Square House, palatial new premises of the British Air Ministry.

In moving west the Air Ministry has broken with the "Whitehall tradition," but it has, on the other hand, been able to house in one building a staff which had previously been housed in no fewer than 12 separate buildings, some in Whitehall, some off the Strand.

This move, in fact, is a striking symbol of the rapid growth in importance, commercially and militarily, of the air; for there is no available building near Whitehall big enough to accommodate the modern Air Ministry.

The expansion of the Royal Air Force alone has involved an increase in staff of the ministry from 1,800 to 5,500 persons. Further increases are expected in the immediate future.

Berkeley House is the largest individual hiring for office purposes that the Office of Works has ever negotiated.

Opening the new headquarters, Sir Kingsley Wood, Air Minister, revealed that to walk into and round every room in the building would mean covering a distance of more than 30 miles. About seven miles of partitioning have been used to divide the 330,000 square feet occupied by the Air Ministry into the required number of offices.

French Budget Speeded

PARIS, Dec. 20 (AP)—The French Chamber of Deputies, under the stress of Italian demands of Tunisia and other territories, rushed the passage of the 1939 ordinary budget on Saturday, submitting to the Premier's demand that debate be limited to 6 hours.

In a single day the Chamber of Deputies approved ordinary budget defense appropriations of 5,795,000,000 francs, (about $152,559,000) for the Army, 2,674,000,000 francs for the Navy, 2,821,000,000 francs for the Air Force, and 1,856,000,000 francs for overseas defense, a total of 13,146,000,000 francs (about $346,081,000).

The same appropriations for 1938 totaled 10,379,000,000 francs (about $273,237,000). Appropriations in the ordinary budget—which includes those voted today—are to be met by taxation and other revenues, and the extraordinary budget by borrowing.

Adoption of the armaments section, which ordinarily would have provoked a stormy debate on the State of French defenses, came almost without discussion. The Premier, however, promised "ample debate" on national defenses in January.

Estimated Expenditures

The 1939 ordinary expenditure estimates totaled 66,121,000,000 franc against prospective receipts of 66,145,000,000 francs.

This would leave a surplus of 24,000,000 francs.

This compared with the 1938 ordinary budget as passed by Parliament of expenses of 54,739,000,000 francs and receipts of 54,776,000,000 francs.

The extraordinary 1939 budget, however, to be covered by borrowing showed expenses of 27,764,000,000 francs compared with 14,231,000,000 francs in 1938, mostly for rearmament.

A total of nearly 40,000,000,000 francs for the nation's armed forces was distributed therefore in various parts of the 1939 ordinary and extraordinary budgets.

Reynaud Examines Figures

Finance Minister Paul Reynaud said this sum represented 65 per cent of the estimated income for 1939 or 85 per cent of the actual 1938 Government income.

As a result of these appropriations the navy is to have 700,000 tons of warships afloat by 1942. At present, Navy Minister César Campinchi has said, France's navy is "equal" to the combined sea forces of Italy and Germany, although the totalitarian building program will soon place the combined navies ahead.

The air force will increase its officers by 1,347 and its noncommissioned officers and men by 18,290 through a measure attached to the budget. This would bring the total air force officers to 3,702, and men, including noncommissioned officers, to 56,000. Much of the air force money will be spent on speeding up French warplane production.

The land army gets fewer and better guns, additional motorized equipment and improved fortifications.

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World Government System Is Declared Hope of Peace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

RIVERSIDE, Calif., Dec. 20—Geographic factors in world affairs dictate nothing less than a world system of government if peace is ever to become permanent.

No dissent to this long-range conclusion was voiced at the end of the day devoted to "Geographic Factors in World Affairs" at the sixteenth annual Institute of World Affairs here last week. Rather was there general endorsement accorded the summing-up of Dr. Ivor W. Jennings of the London School of Economics.

Dr. Jennings based his case on the apparent impracticality of restricting federation or confederation to continents; two European nations, Turkey and the U. S. S. R., spread into Asia; five European nations have colonies in Asia and the Pacific; six have colonies in Africa, and the seven nations of the British Commonwealth are to be found in the five continents.

"We cannot hope," he concluded, "that the problems of Europe can be solved by a system of government for Europe. It is the world or nothing."

First step in building toward such a world system, he urged, is collaboration among nations "ready" for cooperation. He cited the American bloc as the "most peaceful" and therefore the proper group to launch a permanent peace, attaching great hopes to the Pan-American Conference at Lima.

In contrast, he pointed to the Rome-Berlin axis as another bloc, but a bloc that "can hardly be said to be leading toward world confederation."

As a nucleus, the British Commonwealth of Nations is impractical, according to Dr. Jennings, because they do not fear each other, nor do they fear a common enemy.

"The basis of the Commonwealth," he declared, "is not common interest but sentiment."

Other progress toward world collaboration he cited, is being made in the western European bloc: the common interest of Great Britain and France draws them closer; Holland and Belgium, and the democracies of the sterling bloc, whose economic interests are closely bound with those of Great Britain and who cannot feel secure so long as Germany is aggressive.

As for immediate import of geographic factors, greatest changes in the next few months, according to Dr. Eliot G. Mears, professor of geography at Sanford University, will occur in eastern and southeastern Europe.

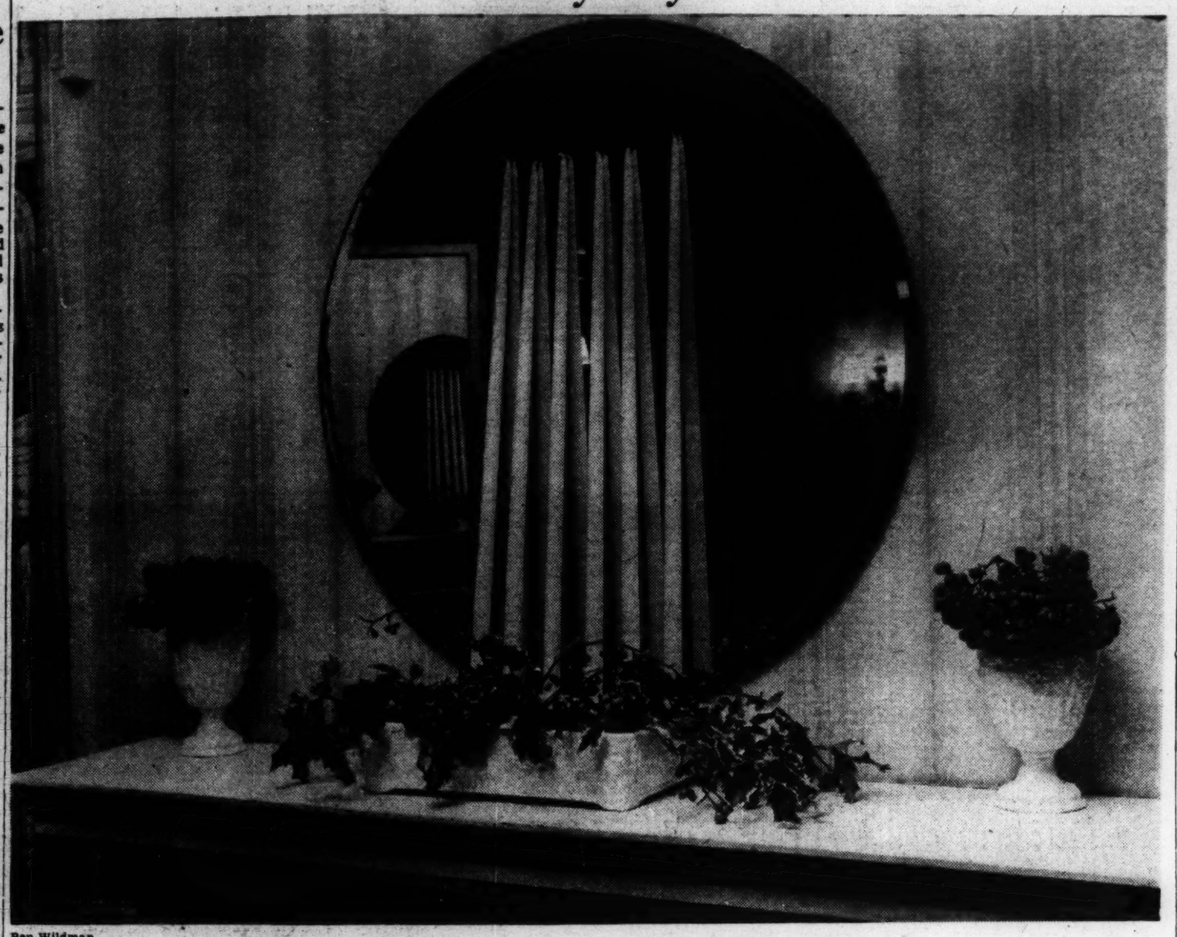
Dr. Charles K. Edmunds, President of Pomona College, proclaimed the development of aircraft for changing national relationships which heretofore depended on geographic factors. He cited the revision in foreign policy of England, due to aviation's challenge to their traditional security of island defense based on a surface navy.

Dr. Edmunds suggested that the Far East has entered upon a "Hundred Years War" due to Japan's attempt to dominate the geographic whole of Asia. He predicted that the Japanese would connect the Pacific with the Indian Ocean across an isthmus to alter power relations and reduce the value of British Singapore.

In his opinion, the United States, Russia, and Canada have the most difficult problem in defense, due to each having two coasts widespread apart, necessitating two fleets and an army for each.

Geographically, however, the United States, and to some extent Canada, contrast sharply with all other nations, Dr. Edmunds found, because it has no "dangerous neighbors to guard against at home and no important possessions or alliances to protect abroad."

Holly Days



Ben Wildman

Holly Leaves, Berries and Candles True Christmas Décor

'Wheat and Soldiers' Writes Epic of Sino-Japanese War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO — Nearly everyone in Japan has a relative or friend who is or has been at the front. And nearly everyone has read or at least heard of the soldier's diary, "Wheat and Soldiers," which has carried the reading public by storm and is perhaps the first book to be published about the Sino-Japanese war that possesses a touch of genius.

Certainly nothing comparable with it has appeared in Japan and this writer knows of no exceptional work which has been published on the Chinese side of the front.

The author, Sergeant Katsumori Tamai, who used the pen name of Ashihei Hino, is not a novice in the literary field. He is an educated worker who won a literary prize for a story which he wrote before the war. The qualities which mark "Wheat and Soldiers" for popular success are not difficult to recognize. They are sincerity, realism, vivid narrative style, the projection of the author's own individuality, and a certain epic timeless appreciation of the permanent, as opposed to the transitory wartime experiences.

To a public that is sick of stereotyped conventional propaganda, Hino's work comes with new force. It tells them in an authentic, convincing way what their sons and husbands and brothers are enduring in the war. It shows the blisters on the soldiers' feet from long marches, the thirst under the pitiless Chinese sun. And the author's reaction to the war is that of a natural human being, not of a legendary samurai. He accepts his obligation to fight and, if necessary, to give up his all loyally, just like the overwhelming majority of Japanese.

Rebels Against War's Carnage

But there are moments when he rebels fiercely against the waste and carnage around him, as when he writes:

"Only the barest chance kept one of the shells from falling too near me. I was seized with violent rage because life could be destroyed so easily. What untold efforts must have gone into the rearing of one of us. These soldiers are not only sons; they are husbands and fathers. They are human beings of the utmost value to the nation."

The most brilliant descriptive passage of the book, which, incidentally, explains to some extent the ruthlessness of this irregular war, where any Chinese who has taken off his uniform may be an enemy in disguise and any house in a captured town may be an ambush, describes the experiences of Hino's unit when it is almost trapped after occupying a Chinese walled town. Part of the unit camped outside the town, part remained inside the walls. During the night concealed Chinese fugitive soldiers inside the town burst out and slew all the Japanese on whom they could lay their hands. Then the unit was between a double fire of the Chinese in the town and of Chinese artillery from neighboring heights.

The whole force could have been annihilated if it had not been for the Chinese unwillingness—a point which the author emphasizes more than once—to resort to fighting at close quarters. As it is heavy losses were sustained before airplanes and tanks came to the rescue.

Soldiers and Refugees

There are also colorful pictures of the country in which the war is taking place, the billowing wheat fields being contrasted with the long lines of soldiers marching along the dusty roads. One sees the refugees with their two-wheeled carts piled high with household possessions, the Chinese in the villages trying to propitiate the Japanese soldiers by bringing them pigs and chickens, the towns with the few ornamented houses of rich families mingled with the general squalor and poverty.

The book deals with the campaign last spring which led up to the capture of the pivotal railway junction of Suchow. The author has written a second book, "Earth and Soldiers," which describes the landing in Hangchow Bay which turned the Chinese retreat from Shanghai into a disorderly rout. It has also found many readers, but has not achieved the enormous popularity of "Wheat and Soldiers." The readers of the latter are numbered in millions and a moving-picture film, based on the narrative, is being shown.

California Drys Striving to Curb Sales of Liquor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SACRAMENTO, Calif. — California may have the opportunity, either at the legislative session in January or at the next general election, to enact a series of laws which would mark a drastic reform in liquor regulation in the State.

Similar to laws now in effect in Sweden, proposed measures would prohibit radio and billboard advertising of alcoholic beverages, bar all window displays of liquor, and outlaw all advertisements which in any way tend to encourage young persons to drink.

They also would take 20 per cent of all revenues realized from the liquor traffic for the support of institutions for the care and rehabilitation of alcoholics and for the support of their families.

A third provision of the statutes would prohibit any retail liquor establishment within 200 yards of a public school or playground, a situation recognized in most states, but not now recognized specifically under existing California laws.

Officials of the California Anti-Saloon League, sponsors of the proposed laws, hope to obtain by Dec. 31 the required 200,000 signatures to qualify the measures for a place on the ballot at the next general election, which will not be until 1940 The measure has the support of 23 organizations, including the P. T. A., the W. C. T. U., the Good Templars, and the Christian Endeavor.

In the meantime, however, the League will attempt to have the laws enacted by the Legislature which convenes next month. They believe the 200,000 signatures will be a potent influence upon the legislators to enact these or similar statues.

Initiative petitions are being circulated through most of the Protestant churches in the State. More than 60,000 signatures have been verified and filed with the Secretary of the State. With churches and other organizations putting forth particular effort during December, League officials are confident the goal of 200,000 names will be realized before the Legislature convenes.

The man behind the campaign is the Rev. Norman W. Pendleton, editor of the California Liberator and Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League for northern California.

Supporting the measure to prohibit sale of liquor in the neighborhood of schools and public playgrounds is the Parent-Teacher Association of California.

'Mass Hysteria' Topic of Inquiry

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 20 (AP)—Princeton University will spend $3,000 to find out what went on in the American mass mind when Orson Welles conjured up his "Men From Mars" to devastate this world.

Dr. Harold W. Dobbs, University President, announced yesterday that the Princeton radio project would conduct a scientific investigation of the social and psychological aspects of the mass hysteria that followed Welles's radio broadcast.

The project, under Prof. Hadley Cantril of the Princeton Psychology Department, will seek "first, to determine the general extent and nature of the public reaction to the broadcast, and second, to find the social and psychological reasons for this reaction in various types of individuals."

North Carolina Travel

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Vacationists in North Carolina, including tourists, spent more than $60,000,000 in this State during the fiscal year of June 30, 1937-July 1, 1938, it was announced here by R. Bruce Etheridge, Director of the State Department of Conservation and Development, following a study just completed.

Holly Grows Luxuriously In New Home in Northwest

SEATTLE, Wash.—Holly first, and after that dozens of evergreens for Christmas trimmings grow at their best in the evergreen zone that includes Oregon, Washington, and British Columbia west of the Cascades. A happy combination of mild climate with a nip in it, of misty atmosphere, and of acid soil with leaf mold for plants that need it, makes these two states and a province, ideal for conifers, for broadleafed evergreens—and for holly.

Meriwether Lewis, the naturalist of the Lewis and Clark expedition, was deeply interested in the unique evergreen flora of the old Oregon country and during the winter which he spent at Astoria, collected such plants as the sallal, Oregon grape and the evergreen huckleberry which he took back to be described by the early botanist, Pursh.

The holly which is produced commercially here is not of the common ilex opaca branch of the family but is an ilex aquifolium. The most profitable one is the English holly with a French strain. The planting of this has been encouraged until today there are about one hundred holly farms in Washington alone. Portland is the center of an increasing holly industry.

Holly is not one of these natives but it has become a fervent citizen of the country. It is not agreed who introduced it here but credit is given an early Scotch horticulturist, John Bennett, who is said to have planted the first holly at Bellingham in 1858.

Early Scotch and English botanists and naturalists recognized this country as resembling their own British Isles in climatic conditions and were responsible for the introduction of such plants as the heather, the broom and the gorse.

Botanists are still doing much pioneer work in amplifying the work of earlier men. A notable herbarium has been collected by J. William Thompson, a high school botanist who tells how the holly-like Oregon grape not only attracted the attention of Lewis but intrigued the Scottish botanist, David Douglas, and that one kind which grows in southern Oregon and northern California was described by the Fremont expedition. One kind which grows abundantly in Oregon reaches 10 feet and has glossy, spiny foliage, rich, yellow blooms and luxuriant, grape-like fruit. The more common kind grows close to the ground.

Mr. Thompson also tells of an evergreen oak which grows in Oregon, with acorns as oaks should have, but with leaves that copy the holly. The evergreen laurel is another native. For most of these natives the Indians had names and the chinquapin, abundant in the Mt. Hood region, is one of them. The kinnikinnick is another. This low-growing evergreen vine with berries like wintergreen is of the same family as the unkind chapparel whose spines are so tenacious that it is difficult for man or beast to get out of it once he is in.

This evergreen area is a favored place for the broad-leafed evergreens such as the laurels, and the arbutus tree, otherwise the madrona, and madrone in California. The glossy-leafed evergreen huckleberry attracted the attention of early explorers and, alas for its perpetuity, is today attracting the attention of eastern florists to whom it is shipped in bales and by the ton.

Meteor Flares Down Sky Highway To Rest in Pennsylvania Cow Path

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20—Seldom does one who sees a meteor or "shooting star" streak through the sky, ever carry on a successful hunt for the missile. But in the region of Chicora, Pennsylvania, one research worker whose name the Smithsonian Institution of Washington cannot disclose, not only searched for a visitor from space, but found it, in the form of two large stones.

His procedure was to interview everybody he could in the area, reported to have seen the fireball of June 24, 1938. He knew his own observation was only partly satisfactory, for while a shooting star may seem to have landed in the neighbor's pasture, actually it might have struck the earth 100 miles or more away. So he questioned everyone who saw it as to the exact position and the direction of travel Also he tried to find out the exact time it was seen.

It seems no one thought of time, but fortunately the event took place on June 24 about six o'clock in the evening, when a Pittsburgh radio station was broadcasting. Some remembered exactly what was coming over the air-waves when they saw the fireball.

So by checking these reports with the records of the radio station, the investigator was able to time the meteor quite precisely from point to point where it was seen; and with the aid of a United States Army artillery officer, he plotted the various positions, obtaining an accurate path of the celestial visitor.

When the object first came into view, he estimated, it was moving at a speed of from two to three miles a second faster than the velocity of the earth, and might be considered as chasing the earth to finally overtake it. At about 100 miles up, he calculated, the meteor must have been about 100 feet in diameter, weighing several tons. But when it struck the earth's atmosphere, it "boiled away," or volatilized, leaving behind a wide luminous path through the atmosphere.

Searching out the probable landing place from the direction of travel, the meteor-hunter found a Chicora farmer who reported he guessed he had the "stones." He was sitting on his front porch early in the evening of June 24, when he heard a sound like that of a plane directly over the house, accompanied by a gust of wind. Simultaneously there arose a commotion in the poultry yard. Search disclosed a heavy meteoric stone about the size of a clenched fist, another about half the size had sideswiped a cow in the pasture. Both the farmer and cow are thankful it came no closer.

Utah National Monument Grows

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOAB, Utah—A much enlarged new area was added to the Arches National Monument in southeastern Utah early in December by proclamation of President Roosevelt. The addition consists of 29,160 acres along the Colorada River above this little mountain valley town of Moab.

This section was meant to be included in the original Arches National Monument, but was inadvertently left out. The addition includes such noted points as the Devil's Garden, Courthouse Towers and The Klondike.

Of little practical value, the region is an important extension of the already renowned scenic areas in southern Utah because of the weird and massive rock ranges, colorful cliffs and cavernous valleys. It is entirely of that formation except one 640-acre homestead and 320 acres of school land.

Franco Regime Receives Minister From Manchukuo

BURGOS, Spain, Dec. 20 (AP)—Manchukuo's first Minister Plenipotentiary to the Insurgent Spanish regime, Hsu Shap-hsing, today presented credentials to Gen. Francisco Franco from his Japanese-dominated government.

Boxes and Spools Used for Toys At Nursery School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Many valuable toys can be made from home and business discards, Miss Christine Glass, Director of Progressive Pre-School, St. Louis, told a group of the school parents recently. At her nursery school, empty boxes, nailed shut and painted in every imaginable color, are among the favorite toys of the two-year olds.

Miss Glass, a pioneer in nursery school work in St. Louis and formerly Supervisor of Missouri Emergency Nursery School Institute at Kansas City Teachers College, added that empty spools serve as smoke-stacks, cylindrical cardboard cartons make admirable drums for the tiny tots, tin boxes are frequently preferred to the more elaborate commercial sand toys. As for the packing box and orange box—the one is favorite outdoor climbing equipment, while the other is converted into anything from a chair to a playhouse by the resourceful modern child, who prefers using hammer and nails to almost any other activity.

This preference for constructive activity is encouraged by the wise parent who will make Christmas purchases in hardware and dry goods stores as well as in the toy shops, Miss Glass said. Twenty-six items, ranging from scissors to garden sets, were listed as "Toys Stimulating Manipulative and Constructive Ability."

Well selected toys challenge the child, are sturdy, durable, and attractive and lend themselves to a variety of activities, Miss Glass added. In the manipulative and construction toys as well as in those stimulating imagination and dramatic tendencies, initiation of adult activities is detected as a favorite playtime activity. "Let the child help rake the lawn, pick the flowers, wash the dishes, and feed the pets—actually doing the thing means more than imitating," Miss Glass said.

Franklin, Third, To Join Grandpa

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (AP)—A presidential grandchild, not yet six months old, will have his first peek at a Roosevelt Christmas celebration in the White House this year.

Little Franklin Roosevelt, Third, son of Mr. and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., will hear President Roosevelt read the Christmas carol.

Two other grandchildren to be present for the festivities will be Sara, 6 years old, and Kate, 2, daughters of the President's son James and his wife Betsy.

Parents of all three children and the President's mother, Mrs. Sara Delano Roosevelt, will round out the four-generation Christmas picture at the executive mansion. In addition, there'll be a fellow-student of Franklin, Jr., at the University of Virginia who is too far away from his home to be there for Christmas; Harry Hopkins, Works Progress Administrator, and his 6-year-old daughter, Diana.

Three absent children and four absent grandchildren will be cut in on the holiday happiness when the President and Mrs. Roosevelt talk to them over a telephone hookup before going to church Christmas morning.

Penniman Will Retire From Pennsylvania Post

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—Dr. Josiah H. Penniman will retire from his duties as Provost of the University of Pennsylvania and John Welsh Centennial Professor of History and English Literature on June 30 of next year.

He will be succeeded as Provost by Dr. George William McClelland, Vice-President of the University in charge of undergraduate schools and Professor of English. Thomas S. Gates, President, said Dr. Penniman will be retired with the title of Provost Emeritus.

Rumania Shackles the Press: Two More Papers Suspended

The News

BUCHAREST, Dec. 20 (AP)—Two Bucharest newspapers were suspended yesterday in pursuance of the Government's program for abolition of all political parties except the single Government superparty, "The Front of Rumanian Rebirth," created Dec. 15 by royal decree.

The suspendend papers were the Viiturol, organ of the former Liberal Party, and the Dreptatea, mouthpiece of Dr. Juliu Maniu's Peasant Party. Dr. Maniu has withheld support from the new "Front."

The Background

BUCHAREST, Rumania — King Carol's authoritarian government has built up a press regime which makes the maintenance of independent papers very difficult. At no time in modern Rumanian history have the Bucharest dailies been so colorless as at present. Of the famous old papers with the big circulations, only two have survived. One of them is the Universul which has long been the leading nationalist organ in the country, and the other is Curentul.

Universul has been anti-Semitic, anti-Marxist, anti-Hungarian, pro-French, and aggressively anti-revisionist. It had become rich, and is housed in a splendid building. But, lately, its thunder has been modulated and its ardor moderated; it was actually suspended for three days recently, and is said to be facing economic difficulties.

Curentul was at the beginning called a "revolver" paper, but was so successful that it became respectable and influential. It has rivaled Universul in arousing nationalism, but unlike that daily has opposed France, praised Germany and Italy, and advocated a dictatorship. Now it has a dictatorship but is not very happy. It is no longer vociferous, has become pro-French and pro-British, and almost seems to be sighing for democracy.

Difficulties for Press

A third independent daily is Timpul, which is a comparatively new arrival, with more news than views and with more information than editorials. It is a departure from Rumania's heavy standards. It is still progressing, but finds "newspaper street" in Bucharest extremely straight and narrow.

There is no other first-rate independent Rumanian paper left in the country. There is, however, a fourth daily in Bucharest—the largest of all—the brand new Government organ named "Romania."

This paper is designed to play the role here that the Völkische Beobachter does in Germany. It boosts King Carol's regime just as that paper does Chancellor Hitler's. And similarly to the "B.," also, it is to appear in several provincial centers It tries to make its preaching interesting. It claims to be sweeping the newspaper field, which its rivals deny.

The difficulties which the regime places in the way of an independent press are of many kinds. Firstly, the papers are rigidly controlled. They may be suspended at any moment. Then, they are compelled not only to print long laws and governmental orders free of charge, but must also publish, as their own, articles sent by the Government press bureau.

Press Regulations

They must give prominence to editorials favoring measures which they oppose. In addition to this, all advertisement must come through a central Government bureau. No paper can go out and collect advertisements for itself. And all fees for advertising must be paid to the central bureau, which keeps a liberal per cent for itself. Needless to say, receipts from advertising are falling off enormously. Naturally, this bureau diverts as much patronage as possible to its own organ rather than letting it go to the opposition.

Moreover, this prevents foreign Governments subsidizing particular papers for propaganda purposes—a practice which Germany had developed on a huge scale throughout Rumania.

Then, too, individual ownership of newspapers is no longer permitted. The political papers have either disappeared or become so colorless that no one buys them.

There is a more friendly attitude toward France and France's friends. The aggressive pro-German, pro-Italian press campaign has ceased.

Italian Press Curb

ROME, Dec. 20 (AP)—Fascist Party Secretary Achille Starace yesterday ordered newspapers not to publish cartoons which caricature and satirize such so-called "bourgeois" customs as five o'clock tea, banquets of honor and men's evening dress. Several papers have been publishing cartoons lampooning the "middle class." No reason was given for the prohibition.

Music Enlivens Chicago Shopping

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Dec. 20—There's music in the air this week along the State Street shopping lanes—literally. Yuletide carols, solos, orchestral numbers, hymns, gay tunes, wafted from huge loudspeakers three to a block for a full mile in this busiest of busy retail districts, bring smiles and lighter steps among the hurried throngs.

The "Voice of State Street" started operating yesterday and will fill the brick and stone canyon with musical good will for two-hour periods, twice a day until Christmas Eve. The program is from noon until 2 p. m., and 5 to 7 p. m.

The State Street Council has offered these musical interludes at Christmas time in previous years, but announces that the facilities this year are four times as complete. The installation is from Congress Street to Lake Street.

Vacant Lot Gardens Add to Food Supply

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—Sufficient food for more than 13,000 persons was produced last summer in 2,628 vacant lot gardens in Philadelphia, according to a report of the Food Gardens' Association. Mrs. Oswald Chew, president, told the Association that the sum of $3,543 was contributed to support the work.

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Farm Bureau Seeks Markets Instead of Crop Curtailment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Still loyal to the AAA which its president called "the best all-around farm program we have ever had," the American Farm Bureau Federation is nevertheless looking ahead to means for bringing about adjustments in the economic system which will reduce the need for crop limitation by enlarging markets.

At the annual convention here last week, the organization passed a resolution calling on President Roosevelt to call a conference of representatives of industry, labor, and agriculture to work out a program that will bring about an economic balance between these groups. Security for labor, stabilization for industry, and parity for agriculture were listed as the objectives.

The request for a conference of industry, labor, and agriculture was the Farm Bureau's response to an appeal made by Senator-Elect Scott W. Lucas (D) of Illinois to the convention. Mr. Lucas urged that all groups admit their mistakes, try to understand the point of view of the others, and be willing to make sacrifices for the good of all.

Approval of the Administration's policy of increasing foreign trade through reciprocal agreements expressed by the convention, was preceded by talks on this subject by Assistant Secretary of State Francis B. Sayre; Senator John H. Bankhead (D) of Alabama; Edgar W. Smith, President of the General Motors Export Company; and Edward A. O'Neal, President of the American Farm Bureau Federation who has given hearty support to the program.

In appraising the economic value of the reciprocal-trade policy as proclaimed in the recent treaties with Great Britain and Canada, Mr. Sayre pitched his argument on cotton, an industry that has been badly hit by the shortening of the export lines. Northern and Western agriculture are as vitally involved in cotton developments as Southern, he said, because if the cotton farmers are driven to other crops, or are forced from the country into the cities, they will produce a further unbalance in agriculture and labor. Through foreign trade, Mr. Smith believes it will be possible to do away with crop restriction, "which means increased production abroad, and can not possibly bring about an increase in values unless it proceeds to the point of eliminating exportable surpluses entirely."

While Mr. O'Neal did not go so far as to predict the end of crop restriction as a result of trade abroad, he gave unqualified approval to the Hull program.

"In my opinion," he said, "the recent signing of the trade agreements with Great Britain and Canada will do much to draw more closely together the great English-speaking, Christian democracies of the world. This is the greatest hope of a civilization that is shocked, terrified, and confused by the trend of world affairs today."

Comments on the relation of labor to agriculture, made by Clifford V. Gregory, associate editor of Wallace's Farmer, and by Mr. O'Neal, indicated that the organization is somewhat critical of trade union tactics although desirous of reaching a basis for co-operation.

Lima Conference Closely Watched On Women's Laws

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 20—Advocates and opponents of so-called protective legislation for women are watching eagerly the action of the Pan-American Conference at Lima, which it is expected will have some affect upon the proposed equal rights amendment to the United States Constitution.

No more had advocates of protective laws for women gotten through thanking the American delegation for its rumored stand in their favor than word came that protective laws for women might be thrown out of the pronouncement on the status of women.

Then state and city organizations have been taking part in the barrage of cablegrams to Lima and in addition the state League of Women Voters has published a study outline on behalf of special laws for women and the city league is in process of preparing a list of existing state laws which would be upset by a constitutional amendment.

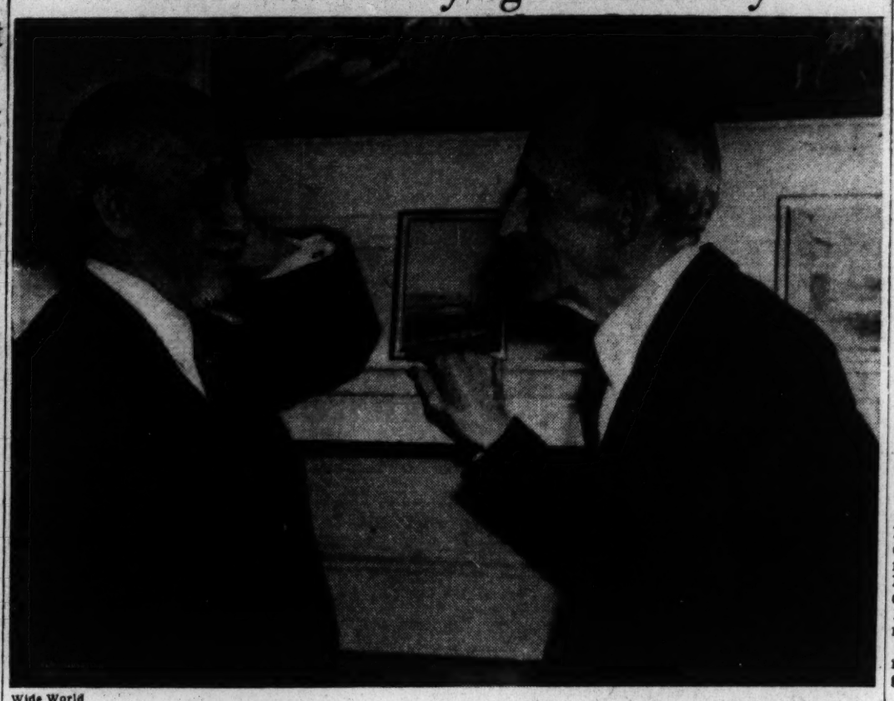
La Guardia Assaulted On City Hall Steps

NEW YORK, Dec. 20 (AP)—Mayor F. H. La Guardia was slugged today as he mounted the City Hall steps by a heavy-set gray-haired man tentatively identified as J. Haga.

The assailant, who leaped upon the Mayor from behind and struck him down with the blow of his fist, was set upon by bystanders and police, and beaten insensible. "He's been hounding me for four years," said the Mayor.

Mr. Haga, upon arraignment, was committed to Bellevue Hospital psycopathic ward without bail. He did not enter a formal plea.

Take Part in Flying Anniversary



Wide World

Orville Wright

The Detroit manufacturer and the pioneer in heavier-than-air flying were two of the honor guests at the civic celebration at Dayton, Ohio, commemorating the thirty-fifth anniversary of the Wright Brothers' exploit at Kitty Hawk, N. C. Orville Wright is still a resident of Dayton, where he and his brother Wilbur did much of their experimental work on Simm's Prairie, now Wright and Patterson Fields.

Henry Ford

Demolition of 'El' Begins With Sale Of Steel Limited

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 20—None of the steel in the Sixth Avenue Elevated line, demolition of which was started today, can be sold to any foreign power save Great Britain, according to a commitment obtained by Stanley M. Isaacs, Borough President of Manhattan, from the Harris Structural Steel Company, to whom the contract for razing the "El" structure was awarded. Moreover, the Harris company promised not to sell the metal for use outside of the British Isles.

Although this commitment was not written into the contract signed between the Harris company and the city last night, "due to legal technicalities," the office of the Borough President said, the company bound itself by its word not to sell its scrap metal to any other foreign power, explaining that the metal, save that sold to Great Britain, would be sold in the United States.

Inclusion of this promise in the negotiations for demolition of the "El" ends a long fight by the Manhattan Borough President to see that no foreign—and especially belligerent—powers got the metal for munitions material. In the negotiations for the contract last night Mr. Isaacs told the Harris company he would sell them the steel if they would promise not to export the metal. They countered with the pledge not to sell the scrap to any foreign power save Britain, and this compromise met with the Borough President's approval.

The structure must be demolished within 90 working days and necessary indemnifying insurance provided, the contract, let to the Harris company on their bid of $40,000 specifies.

Ceremonies attended starting of work to raze the structure this morning with Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia applying an acetylene torch to one of the Elevated pillars at the end of the line in Fifty-Third Street. Hundreds of people gathered around to watch the Mayor begin demolition of the 60-year-old "El," which, in its heyday, carried Wall Street financiers, bankers, and businessmen to work in luxurious and ornate cars, pulled by steam engines.

Letting of the contract to the Harris Company yesterday followed default of an agreement by George L. Weissbaum, West Coast scrap metal dealer, to post a $45,000 performance bond and the $80,000 Mr. Weissbaum bid for the structure on the steps of City Hall on Dec. 5, through this default, Mr. Weissbaum forfeited $5,000 down payment to the city.

Proper Role of 'First Lady' Expounded by Mrs. Roosevelt

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt today defended her various commercial activities and those of her children, saying she thought no family should interrupt its normal life just because one member was elected President.

Criticism of her acceptance of a position on the Board of Directors of Roosevelt & Sargent, Boston insurance firm, led Mrs. Roosevelt to expound her views on the proper role of a President' wife.

The question she described as one demanding the attention of the people of the United States. They should decide, she said, whether they want the lives of the wife and children of the President to be completely restricted. Such restriction, she warned, might mean a complete limitation on the life of the President's children during the four or eight years he is in office and might conceivably lead to a refusal on the part of some President's wife to live at the White House.

The only activities Mrs. Roosevelt classed as unethical were those depending on the office for special favors. While it is impossible to divorce one's self completely from the position one's husband or father holds, the family of an official, she said, should make every effort not to ask for special favors that would work to their personal advantage.

Though Mrs. Roosevelt was referring directly to her most recent commercial venture, undertaken to safeguard insurance interests of her son, James, her defense applied as well to her large earnings from a daily newspaper column, from semi-annual lecture tours, her Valkill furniture factory, radio contracts, her four books written in the White House, and numerous magazine articles.

With the exception of proceeds from her radio talks which were paid directly to the American Friends' Service Committee, most of the money from these business enterprises have gone into Mrs. Roosevelt's pocket, much of it come out again in the form of individual charities. The President's wife revealed recently in her newspaper column that to comply with all requests coming to her in just one mail, would have required $2,000.

New World Solidarity Sends Pet Projects Into Discard

(Continued from Page 1)

and relatively short debate is given in the decision of the Committee on Initiatives, composed of the heads of all delegations, to close the conference by Dec. 27. No more weighty a consideration than the desire of those here to make the sailings of passenger ships north and south accounts for shortening and announced schedule by three days. Some past conferences have exceeded a month, against 18 days for Lima—provided the schedule is kept.

The atmosphere of sweetness and light does not mean that all American problems are being solved, or even faced in detail, at Lima. It is traditional to seek in these conferences the way of agreement, and to avoid or delay unduly nettlesome topics. The policy is deliberate, not entirely to prevent ruptures of continental solidarity, but also to assure that any action taken will have a fair possibility of genuine agreement and observance.

To this general tradition, which incidentally has not always sufficed in the past to steer conferences clear of reefs, there is added a solemn note echoing across Lima from the sounding board of a world tensely watching and listening. Every speaker has referred to the new probems imposed upon the Americas and their nascent organisms of international co-operation.

The chief of the Dominican Delegation, Max Henriquez Ureña, comes to Lima from his post as Minister to Great Britain. Although his country, with Colombia, drafted the project for an American League or Association of Nations now before Lima for action, Señor Henriques Ureña had this to say in his opening speech:

"This is not the hour for acrid debates, but for unified purposes, reciprocal and fruitful concessions, such as are demanded by the solemn moment in which we meet. It is an hour of supreme inquietude for the world."

How closely that non-American world is watching Lima is testified to by the presence here of various observers, agents, and writers sent by European and Asiatic Governments.

The German press service in South America, known as Trans-Ocean, has a corner in the news room at the head of the long entrance hall of Peru's Congress Building where plenary sessions of the conference are held. Of the three men in Lima for Trans-Ocean, one is an Argentine who attempted to form a Fascist group in Buenos Aires two years ago.

One commercial agent is here from New York for Germany, and another from Buenos Aires.

The Italian chief of the Fascists in Lima, who is press attache of the Italian Legation, has been appointed observer of the conference.

In the press gallery may be seen Japanese, strangely reminiscent of their colleagues who cabled dispatches from Geneva during the tense days of the early Sino-Japanese dispute in 1932.

Among the flags that line every street, forming an arch of brilliance that undulates beneath Spanish balconies and modern business facades, German Swastikas predominate, next to the red, white, and red vertical bars of Peru. Italian and Japanese flags are plentiful. Only occasionally is an American, British, or French flag seen.

The Spanish Insurgents are represented in Lima by several quiet individuals who sit in hotel lobbies and seek opportunities to influence opinion in favor of their cause.

How much the outcome of the Lima Conference means to Loyalist Spain is indicated in a message sent to the opening session from Barcelona by Alvarez del Vayo, Minister of State. To the former Spanish colonies he sends wishes for their success in collaboration with the "great North American democracy."

So beats in Lima the pulse of ideological struggles, still relatively distant from the Americas, but coursing more insistently across the seas.

Medical Groups Indicted

(Continued from Page 1)

such exemptions, and the principle of conscientious exemption is already somewhat built up in Federal precedent.

But the Federal program remains a comprehensive effort to extend what is called "state medicine" and it reaches far down into the lives of individuals, calling incidentally for an eventual annual expenditure of several billion dollars from Federal and state authorities. The initial contemplated yearly cost, contributed by the Federal Government, is between $50,000,000 and $65,000,000.

Individuals and societies indicted are the central controlling element in the organized medical profession. The American Medical Association and its officials are named first. Heading the list is Dr. Fishbein of Chicago, Editor of the Association's Journal and the most prominent national spokesman of the medical profession.

Among other leaders indicted are: Olin West, the A. M. A.'s Secretary and General Manager; William C. Woodward, Director of the Association's Bureau of Legal Medicine and Legislation; William Dick Cutter, secretary of the Council of Medical Education and Hospitals; and Roscoe G. Leland, Director of the Bureau of Medical Economics.

Others Indicted

Next indicted is the Medical Society of the District of Columbia, an affiliate of the A. M. A.; the Harris County Medical Society of Texas; and the Washington Academy of Surgery. Thomas Edwin Neill is President of the District of Columbia medical society, and Soursen B. Conklin, its Secretary-Treasurer. Other individuals indicted, 21 in all, including those named above, are connected with the four groups.

The charge was that "defendants have combined and conspired with the plan and purpose to hinder and obstruct Group Health Association, Inc., in procuring and retaining on its medical staff qualified doctors," and "to hinder and obstruct the doctors serving on that staff from obtaining consultations with other doctors and specialists practicing in the District of Columbia."

The Group Health Association charged, and four special assistants to the Attorney General pressed before the grand jury, that a nation-wide campaign organized by the A. M. A. was obstructing its efforts. Lawsuits, public condemnation, and medical discipline, it was charged, were directed against physicians affiliated with the group.

The established physicians' organizations, it was said, brought pressure to bear on hospitals in Washington to exclude G. H. A. physicians. This alleged activity brought about a considerable boycott movement during the recent District of Columbia Community Chest drive, in which contributors placed stickers on their pledges stipulating that none of their money should go to local hospitals until restrictions against Group Health physicians had been removed.

A. M. A. Plans Fight

CHICAGO (AP)—Dr. Morris Fishbein, spokesman for the American Medical Association, when informed of Federal indictments returned in Washington Dec. 20 for violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act, said: "The House of Delegates has authorized the Board of Directors of the American Medical Association to defend the case to the limit."

Drill Workers Get Bonus

ATHOL, Mass., Dec. 20 (AP)—Four hundred employees of the Union Twist Drill Company will receive a Christmas bonus of 5 per cent of their yearly earnings, the firm announced.

Federal Men Hope To Find Much Cash Hidden by Musicas

NEW YORK, Dec. 20 (AP)—Federal investigators said today they were hopeful of salvaging "considerable cash" of the $10,000,000 to $20,000,000 which the late Philip Musica is suspected of swindling from the McKesson & Robbins Drug Corporation.

The announcement followed a statement by District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey that he already had uncovered evidence the four Musica brothers had collected actual cash commissions of $3,903,103 through fictitious sales of crude drugs. These statements followed shortly after an executive of the McKesson & Robbins drug firm testified its late President, F. Donald Coster-Philip Musica, had contemplated a gigantic international deal in rifles and ammunition.

Frederic Wingersky of Boston, a McKesson & Robbins Vice-President in charge of law and labor relations, declared that Coster-Musica ordered him to draft a contract for the purchase of 100,000 Lee-Enfield rifles and 100,000,000 rounds of cartridges.

The purchase, however, was not made so far as he knew, Mr. Wingersky said.

Mr. Dewey said his investigation, not yet completed, indicated that thefts from the firm might go as high as $16,259,375. Gregory Noonan, Acting U. S. Attorney, said several days ago the losses might reach $20,000,000.

An extremely complicated bookkeeping system used by Musica, alias "F. Donald Coster," who killed himself last Friday, has delayed officials in reaching immediately an accurate estimate of the funds involved.

Mr. Dewey, who obtained grand jury indictments charging the three surviving brothers with grand larceny and forgery, said they "milked" the corporation's Crude Drugs Department through fictitious sales to at least five dummy companies.

The brothers, Mr. Dewey said, paid out huge sums in commissions to the dummy companies for "sales" of crude drugs which Coster listed as stored in corporation warehouses. The District Attorney said the money went to the Musicas and that the sales, the drugs, and the warehouses all were non-existent.

The deception was not detected, investigators said, because "Coster," president of the firm, told other company officials he was using profits from the Crude Drugs Department to expand it. He had forged bills of goods and fraudulent warehouse receipts to convince them.

What happened to the money—and its present whereabouts—have been among the chief problems facing investigators.

"Considerable of this must be in cash," said Brien McMahon, Assistant U. S. Attorney General, who flew here from Washington to head the co-ordinated inquiry by six federal agencies into Coster's operations.

"We are seeking safety deposit vaults," he added. "When we find them we expect to find considerable cash."

George Dietrich-Musica's wife, who lives in Fairfield, and Mrs. Louise Musica Geux, wife of a gardener on the Fishkill, N. Y., estate of Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, have been summoned to appear before the Grand Jury tomorrow.

Marie Musica Girard, a sister, of Westbury, Long Island, and Mrs. Coster also are under subpoena.

McKesson Alcohol Is Held

BOSTON, Dec. 20—All withdrawals of denatured alcohol under the permit of the McKesson & Robbins drug firm were halted today by Sidney Sherwood, Supervisor of the Federal Alcohol Tax Unit for New England, according to an announcement by Mr. Sherwood.

The drug firm had 11 formulas for the manufacture of denatured alcohol listed with the Federal agency for New England, Mr. Sherwood said, adding that his men "have been unable to discover, as yet, any illegal diversion of the company's alcohol."

Spreading Protests in West Halt Scrap Cargoes for Japan

By the Associated Press

Labor news in brief:

San Francisco: Chinese pickets and American sympathizers spread their protest against shipment of asserted war materials to Japan to a second freighter Dec. 20 and to offices of the San Francisco Waterfront Employers Association.

Whether the port would be tied up was expected to be determined at a meeting of the labor relations committees of the employer group and Congress of Industrial Organizations longshoremen, who for three loading days have refused to pass through lines of Chinese children to hoist Japan-bound scrap iron aboard the Greek freighter Spyros.

Picket spokesmen declared Almon Roth, Association President, had threatened to shut down the port if longshoremen did not return to work. But Mr. Roth denied he had said just that.

Union President Germaine Blucke said longshoremen at a meeting had "expressed themselves 100 per cent against passing through picket lines."

Mr. Roth said he told representatives of the United Chinese Societies and the Committee for Boycott of Japanese Goods, "employers are prepared to go the limit to maintain operation of the port and hold longshoremen to their contract. Irrespective of causes, we cannot tolerate picket lines on every occasion if the port is to continue to function."

Washington: Organized labor's fighting factions got together here in an effort to have the Social Security Board disapprove Oregon's unemployment Insurance Act and thus force repeal of the State's new law restricting union activities.

Joseph A. Padway, attorney for the American Federation of Labor, and Lee Pressman counsel for the C. I. O., stood shoulder to shoulder at a hearing called by the Board to determine whether Oregon's Act conformed with Federal law.

They denounced the statute which Oregon voters adopted in November, forbidding picketing in jurisdictional labor disputes and prohibiting sympathy strikes.

They said its definition of a labor dispute, as a controversy only between an employer and employee, would be applied to the unemployment insurance law. The result would be, Mr. Pressman said, that many workers could be denied unemployment compensation if they refused to accept jobs made vacant by disputes between labor organizations or by sympathetic strikes.

The board took the question under advisement. It is expected to reach a decision by Dec. 31.

Buffalo, N. Y.: A strike by a warehouse and Produce Workers Union threatened to tie up the food supply of New York's second largest city at the height of the Christmas season.

Market and Produce Workers' Local No. 558 of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers voted the strike Dec. 19, claiming that negotiations for a wage increase with the Food Industry of Western New York, an employers labor relations group, had collapsed.

Business Agent Frank Zee said the Union handled most of the food supply delivered in the City and that the strike would affect all chain stores except the Atlantic and Pacific, which signed a new contract recently.

Washington: The American Federation of Labor called together representatives of its 102 unions to survey its legislative program for the next Congress, including revision of the Wagner Labor Act.

Chamberlain's Foreign Policy

(Continued from Page 1)

result either in the resignation of these three or in a reshuffling of the Cabinet. Meanwhile, there was renewed talk of the possibility of a general election.

The Government here, however, has a strong case in so far that the entire Organized Labor movement, both inside and outside Parliament, at a meeting of its "National Council" yesterday, in giving qualified support to so essential a branch of defense arrangements as the "National Service Proposals," went on to declare unanimously that "no approval could be given to a compulsory scheme."

Now munition makers here say that compulsion of some kind would be essential for any large speeding up of arms productions. Mr. Hudson and his sympathizers therefore can count upon no support from Labor which comprises the main body of Mr. Chamberlain's critics.

Some of the Criticism Met

Their case also has been partly met by Mr. Chamberlain's having alread agreed to review the question of the National Service Register next March, besides meanwhile looking into other rearmament points raised. In this connection it is reported that Sir Thomas Inskip, one of the chief Defense Ministers arraigned by the critics, might not be averse to exchanging his present thankless post for a seat upon woolsack as Lord Chancellor in the House of Lords.

Another point is that although both branches of the Opposition yesterday fiercely attacked what they regard as the weakness of Mr. Chamberlain's dealings with the dictators, they joined also in applauding the Prime Minister's tribute to the greatness of the qualities of the German people and his hope of such eventual co-operation for peace, both with them as well as with other members of the European family of nations.

Mr. Chamberlain's declaration that Britain's love of peace and faculty for compromise should not be mistaken for weakness was also very warmly received.

Berlin Disappointed

BERLIN, Dec. 20 (AP)—German officialdom, while welcoming the readiness expressed yesterday by Prime Minister Chamberlain to continue his policy of European appeasement with Germany, today made no secret of its disappointment over his insistence on a further positive contribution by the Reich.

[Mr. Chamberlain told the House of Commons: "I am still waiting for a sign from those who speak for the German people that they . . . are willing to make their contribution for the peace which would help them as it would us."]

Commentators close to the Foreign Office cited as the latest German contribution the peaceful settlement of the Czechoslovak crisis and Chancellor Hitler's voluntary signature of the Anglo-German anti-war declaration at Munich.

Mr. Chamberlain's call for "a sign," it was pointed out, might be justified if, for instance, the German press persistently carried tendentious and derogatory news about Britain. As a matter of fact, so the inspired comment ran, the German press hits back only when Britain interferes with domestic German affairs or when "false reports" appear.

As regards disarmament and the humanization of warfare, authoritative German commentators held that Germany during recent years made many concrete offers, none of which met with a response elsewhere.

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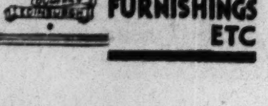
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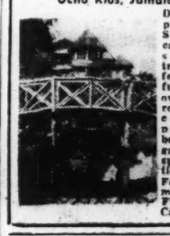
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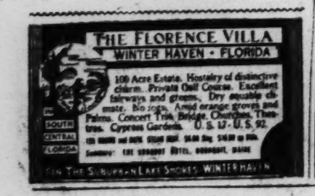
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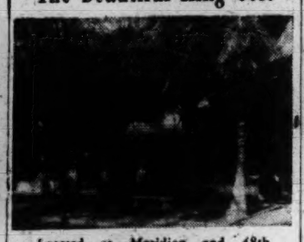

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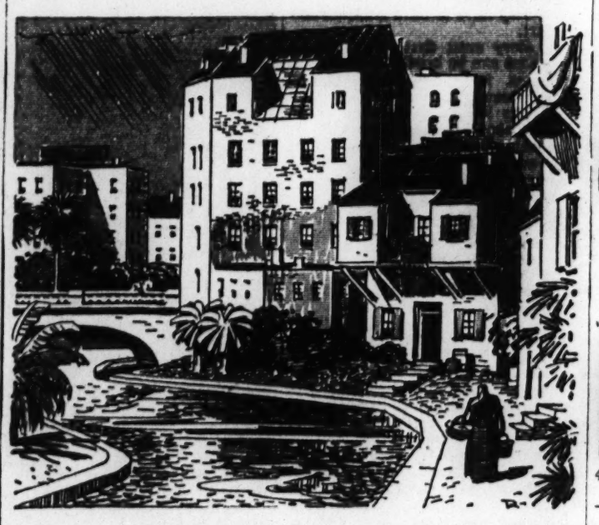

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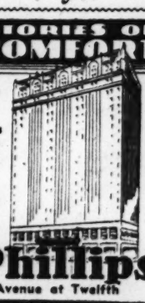

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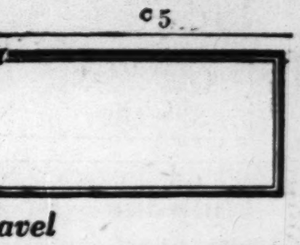

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Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Thousands of Parents Seeking To Deepen Home Influence

Enrolled in Classes as Part of Their Active P. T. A. Program They Show Earnestness About Their 'Job'

You and the PTA—3

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

How is responsibility for law and order built up in the young child? What are ways of developing his sociability? How do toys and occupations play a part in developing high standards of citizenship? What are some qualities essential to good citizenship in a democracy?

These are typical questions in the 1938-39 study course of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, prepared by Dr. Ada Hart Arlitt, of the University of Cincinnati, national chairman of parent education.

They are being discussed by thousands of small study groups organized in local communities all over the United States, meeting usually in the schoolhouse, under trained leadership where possible, to cover a variety of problems relating to the welfare of the child.

Parent Co-operation Important

At first many school officials were reluctant to accept the invasion of parents into their domain, but a few progressive school administrators saw in the movement another opportunity to insure the success of their work with children. Today many school people not only give their approval to parents' study groups but in some cases take the initiative in organizing them.

Last year there were over 5,000 P. T. A. study groups in parent education enrolling over 100,000 members. About one-third of these groups had the advantage of professional leaders, trained in some of the larger universities.

Correspondence courses are also offered by the National Congress of Parents and Teachers through which parents are instructed on technics of organization, development of local programs and the interpretation of parent-teacher work.

Ultimate Objective

Ultimate objective of these classes is the improvement of parents' attitudes and practices with their children and the promotion of parents' skill in managing the home.

Parent education is described by P. T. A. officials as the means whereby the parent learns how to grow along with his child and to enjoy his companionship as well as to assume his guidance. It is the means by which aspirations of parents and needs of homes may become known to the community and by which community resources may be directed to the service of parents and homes.

What do parent education groups study? Anything which makes a parent a better parent. Anything in the broad field having to do with the education and training of children and with home and family life. For example, the effect of current literature and movies on the emotions of high school pupils; what makes Johnnie appear shy in front of company; how Federal aid would affect the nation's school system; how to get rid of 12-year-old Ted's exaggerated opinion of himself; how to get Johnnie away from that blood-and-thunder radio program.

Study materials are furnished by Dr. Arlitt and by state parent education chairmen. One study program is based on eight articles appearing monthly in the P. T. A. magazine, the National Parent-Teacher. Under the title, "The Family in a Democracy," Dr. Arlitt is discussing in consecutive issues, New Standards for Family Living; The Changed Homemakers; The Citizen in the Nursery; The Citizen Goes to School; Soon We'll Vote; Whose Quarrels Are These?; Projects and Purposes; and The Forward Stretch. With each article are questions and topics to initiate discussion by local P. T. A. groups.

Family Programs

Closely allied with the PTA parent education movement is the work of its home education committee, headed by Miss Ellen Lombard, U. S. Office of Education specialist in Parent Education. Miss Lombard and the state home education chairman spotlight the educational influence of the home. They devise and advocate family programs to promote satisfactory and profitable home life for the school child.

"Families which plan and work and play together will develop a sense of unity and security that will be likely to keep them together," says Miss Lombard.

She advises families to spend more time reading aloud to each other. Parents should arrange, she says, to spend at least one night a month with their children and a program of entertainment should be especially planned for that evening. She is an advocate of more conversation between parents and children at the table. Neighborhood reading circles, she says, are also a healthy influence on the family.

Think back on your own childhood at the happy events, the disappointments, the last impressions, write them down and profit by them in dealing with your own children, she tells PTA members.

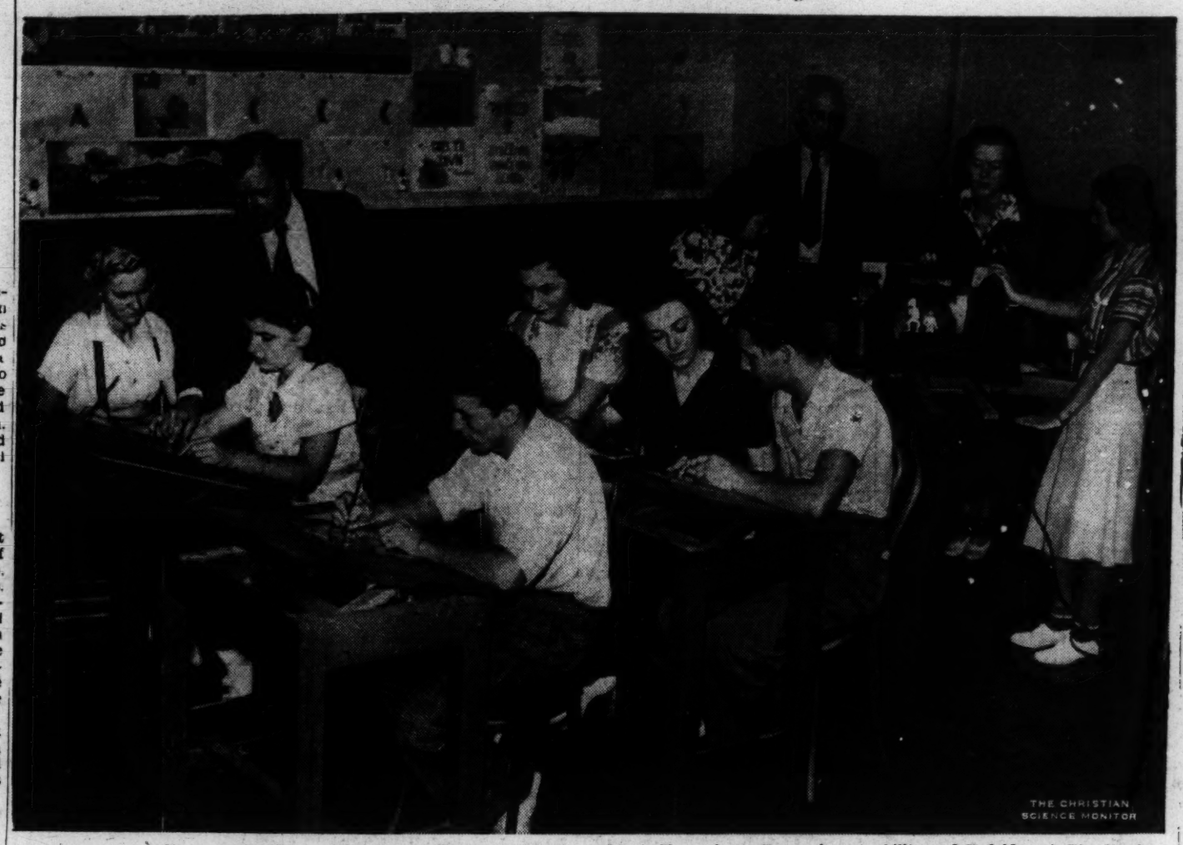
When schools require home study, the family should respect the child's rights, Miss Lombard says. The radio should be turned off and other interruptions eliminated. "But I do not believe much in having pupils study at home except in emergencies," the PTA home education chairman says." Schools should provide for study in their home rooms. Many children carry books home and lay them on the table but there are so many distractions in the average home and outside it that very often the books get little attention."

Since study groups are valuable only if they lead to reforms, PTA activities do not stop there. They develop into local, state and national welfare movements. But the study group is the first stepping stone to broader activity, hence its key importance in the whole PTA set-up.

The fact that thousands of parents are now enrolled in classes under trained and efficient leaders to discuss the child and his needs convinces PTA leaders that the home is not losing its influence in promoting child welfare, as some observers contend.

The study group teaches parents to look at their children impersonally and objectively. It tempers emotions by disclosing to the parent that his child is no different than many others. Once that viewpoint is learned, many vexing problems are already well on the road to solution.

This is one of a series of 12 Tuesday articles.



Pupils in the Art Classes of the Venice High School, Venice, California, Have Found the Animated Cartoon a Fascinating Project, Opening Up Many Channels for Expression of Ability and Unfoldment. The Head of the School's Department of Art Describes This Project.

Youthful Walt Disneys

A High School Art Class and the Animated Cartoon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Venice, Los Angeles, Calif.

An element often lacking in education today is that which develops the imagination. To my mind, the most versatile means of expression in art is the animated cartoon. By means of it the wildest improbabilities may be captured.

In our experiment in animated cartoon making in art classes at the Venice High School, students of high school age have thrown off all self-consciousness, and are expressing themselves freely with stories illustrated in these action pictures. It is stimulating to see boys and girls in the high school lose the usual timidity and wade into story-telling in wholesale fashion. Action is the spirit of the day and the spirit of youth as well.

Must Learn to Draw Well

The "funny page" has been art in its lowest form, but when transformed to the animated cartoon, it lends itself to finer expression of drawing and design. The advanced students are realizing for the first time that they must learn to draw well. These students have made the dust fly from the books of anatomy and design. They are genuinely excited about figure drawing. They are especially interested in how to make figures do what they want them to do in pictures and for the first time they are made to realize that they have to have a foundation in art.

A story must first be conceived, one that can be briefly illustrated in pictures. Here the student learns that "brevity is the soul of wit." Next he illustrates the characters, and makes the special equipment for animation. (Each student builds his own table with light fixtures.) Finally he learns what the outcome will be when it is photographed, what colors reproduce, and other details necessary to make his picture act. One of the delightful things about creating a picture is the way it carries the student into so many fields before he can round out his idea.

A teacher in the English department, an enthusiast on "integration" of studies, came to me one day inquiring about a certain student. It seemed that Frank could not apply his mind to English. He was constantly drawing in class. She said she had to fail him. I asked her if she really believed in "integration."

"I should say so. I started that idea!"

"Well then, can't you give the boy credit for writing a scenario?"

Frank presented "Little Black Sambo Goes To Town." The English teacher was very proud of his effort. He was her first pupil to present an original work in drama form. "Little Black Sambo Goes To Town" became a reality instead of a dream. But the important thing was that Frank "went to town" as a writer, actor, artist, carpenter, electrician and as a photographer.

Every student in a class of 80 was given a chance to submit a story with sketches. The students selected three: "Little Bo Peep," "Spring Is Sprung," and the Sambo story. These three sketches, of course, were quite incomplete, but they served to put the students through the entire phases of creating a picture.

The problem was admirable from an educational standpoint because it gave work to the most talented, to the mediocre, and the poorest student. Each could find his level. Every one could find something to do in making the picture a success. The joy of accomplishment was their greatest reward.

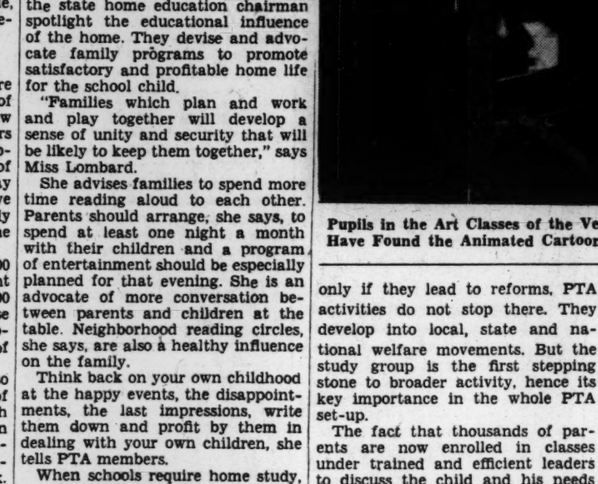
Discipline No Problem

It might be interesting to know that the old killjoy discipline never lifted his head but once. Then the students took the matter in their own hands and stamped out "Public Enemy No. 1." He could not stand to be told by his colleagues that he was "dumb" and therefore worked hard to regain their favor. He later was responsible for a lot of hard work that put the job on the reel.

Students presented noon-hour animated cartoons in the auditorium with admission two for five cents, and paid all costs of production. Many did vacation work in art last summer for the first time, in order to get ahead on their stories for this term.

On the whole I would say this is an experiment in art education the success of which is due to students and teacher working enthusiastically in co-operation with a timely subject.

Harry F. Winebrenner



Making a Sketch for the Animated Cartoon "Little Black Sambo Goes to Town," a High School Production.

'Study Languages All You Can'

Thus Miss Reeves of the BBC Advises Boys and Girls

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

There is a Miss Cecilia Reeves visiting in the United States from London, and every time any young people ask her what subjects students ought to specialize in these days she says, "Modern languages."

She admits there is a good deal of question as to what the world is coming to, but whatever it is, she is sure that the young people who can speak the tongues of the major nations will be the ones singled out when reinforcements are being looked for, for the complicated machinery necessary to keep things going even relatively peacefully.

Miss Reeves is an employee of the foreign department of BBC, which is the British Broadcasting Company. When it is 9 or 10 o'clock in the States, it is 3 in the morning in London, and Miss Reeves is staying right on the job to help put on programs we want to hear.

Her father was an Admiralty officer. When it came time to talk about where she was going to college and what she was going to study wherever she went, he said that the best thing he thought she could do would be to go to Cambridge and study all the languages she could fit into her waking hours.

When she got out of college she went to work for the London branch of an American firm. One day, when she had been there about two years, the telephone rang and someone said it was the University Appointment Board and was Miss Reeves still able to think in German. She said, "Think in what?" And the voice said, "Think in German," and she said, "Oh," and thought that was a funny question.

But it turned out BBC wanted someone who could speak languages to work in the program department on foreign relays and foreign radiocasting.

She thinks that because everybody is preparing for war, maybe there might not be one. She thinks England and France and the United States, if they would decide very firmly what they want and what they intend the world to have, could pull along together very comfortably and bring it about.

"In the meanwhile we accept the fact that within two weeks or less any one of a number of trying things may happen; so we try to do our jobs, enjoy them as much as we can, and hope we'll be equal to the future, whatever it brings. We think all young people should prepare themselves to do a good job of some kind well."

In her spare time Miss Reeves sticks at the languages. Just now it's brushing up on her Spanish.

"Just on the chance that a good job might some day open up in South America. There's a vast continent down there. Whatever comes, the business concerns of different countries and continents will continue to crowd in on one another, and the boys and girls who can speak different languages will have something extra to offer when there are vacancies on the pay rolls."

Of course there are more language differences within smaller geographic areas in Europe than on the American side of the Atlantic. Even so, plenty of European firms have American branches, and smart youngsters who develop their language aptitudes in the United States are just as likely as not to find themselves offered opportunities to serve terms of duty in Europe some time or other. And notwithstanding all the unrest, all the uncertainty, the fact that predictions of even relative quiet and stability can hardly be made for a week in advance, the commerce of the world always has gone on, and it will probably not stop now.

And that's why Miss Cecilia Reeves, impelled somewhat by her own personal experiences, says, "If you've got any time to spare, girls and boys, study languages."

Janet Mabie

Invading Walt Disney's Domain Proved a Fine Challenge to High School Thinking.

College Library Circulates Music Records To Students, Faculty, Townspeople

Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

Keeping up with the modern trends in education has again been proved worth while at Skidmore College. Music has become a part of the daily life of the faculty and students.

The College has added to its reference library, a new department handling phonograph records, sheet music, and scores, circulated through the library in the same manner as loan books. The records consist mainly of operas, symphonies, chamber music, and songs representative of the best of both classical and modern composers, which are catalogued and indexed as to composer, title, and type of music.

The origin of this department was a gift from the Carnegie Foundation of records and sheet music which were used so extensively that they were transferred from the music department to the library. Last year 2,155 loans of records were made through these facilities.

A survey of borrowers made by the Skidmore Librarian shows that they are not confined to students majoring in music, but include students from all departments in the college, members of faculty, and townspeople. The records are used by the Professor of History and Appreciation of Music, in talks which he gives before each concert in the Skidmore Music Course. The Supervisor of High School Music uses the records in connection with her work in the public schools, and they are used extensively in the music appreciation course. The extensive use of the material and the method of circulation has received the approbation of the representatives who distributed the equipment contained in the Carnegie Foundation gift.

Commenting on the use of this Record Library, the Director of the Music Department said: "I am particularly proud of the fact that so many students outside the Music Department are using this material. This, to my mind, greatly increases the enjoyment and understanding of the general student body in the universal language of music."

A Dean of Women On Girls of Today

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If the charm and grace of the older generation can be combined with the freshness of the modern one; if we ever have a generation of women that will keep the frankness, honesty and buoyancy of the 1938 coed and yet acquire the old convention, courtesy, thoughtfulness, and dignity, "it will make a combination and a generation far superior to anything past in American life." This is the opinion of Dean Lucy Jenkins Franklin, Dean of Women at Boston University.

"Girls of today are more democratic and co-operative than the women of yesterday," said Dean Franklin. "They are living in a greatly changed world, and as this generation has less means, young people are making more of their opportunities."

Dean Franklin has worked with an average of 6,000 women each year since 1924, at Boston University. She was formerly Associate Professor of English in Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio, for six years and Dean of Women at Evansville College, Evansville, Indiana, for four years. Particularly in her work on student co-operative dormitories, she has pioneered.

The rapid world changes of the last 20 years have had their effects on the girls of today, the Dean said. They are more sincere than their mothers and grandmothers, who were brought up on convention. Young women at the turn of the century had more courteous ways, but the girls of today are more frank and therefore apt to be more honest, she said.

Young people have been accused of lacking religion or religious feeling. The Dean questions this. They have ideas of religion, but don't want to express them in the traditional ways, she said. They are interested chiefly in studying their own personalities and in forming a workable philosophy of life while they are in college. The latter would have been called religion in the past, was the Dean's opinion.

Only Under Freedom

A college is—or ought to be—a community of scholars engaged in teaching, research and public service. Freedom of teaching, freedom of inquiry, freedom of discussion is the very life blood of such an institution—as it is of democracy itself. Only under freedom can truth be discovered, proclaimed and followed. —Hamilton Holt, President of Rollins College.

An All-Season Purpose

The Youth Round Table Meets Every Tuesday

As we call to order this meeting on the twentieth day of December, Christmas is only five days away. Many of you who live at great distances from Boston, however, will not read this until after the beautiful starry holiday has passed. But with the Christian world each season turning its thought to the message of "Peace on Earth, Good Will Toward Men," let us, of the Round Table, feeling as we do about international friendship, join all folks of good will by renewing our purpose to make the Christmas ideal an active all-year one.—Chairman.

* * *

More Caterpillars

New Jersey

Dear Chairman:

My brother John wrote me this interesting experience while doing some test flying at Wright Field in Dayton, Ohio. He said his ship was high above the ground and running smoothly out over the State of Indiana to test the motors, when a peculiar odor caught his "smelling apparatus" (nose). He put his head in the pilot's section of the plane and asked if all was O. K. The answer was to clear out of the ship immediately. It was on fire. The cool-headed pilot went higher to get enough altitude, to allow parachutes to open and all to jump out from the greater height, then proceeded to land safely the burning ship, which was by this time bursting into flames. John wrote a further comment about his trip down. "After jumping head first toward the earth and having pulled the releases of our parachutes, these opened up and we calmly floated toward the earth. We all landed in an open field in Indiana and ran to each other laughing over the incident and grateful to be unharmed But imagine the indignity of a college graduate landing in an open field in Indiana without a pack of cards or a golf club!"

All the men were made members of the famous "Caterpillar Club" for having used the parachutes, and had to go up in planes the next day to prove they still thought it was fun to fly. (Mr.) H. B. C., Jr.

* * *

Real Thought Is Individual

State of Washington

Dear Chairman:

I should like to express my appreciation of the many interesting "speeches" that have been made at our Round Table that is as round as the world, and take my turn at making one.

In these times, it is most necessary, especially for young people, to know why they believe in such things as democracy and individualism. May I share some of the conclusions I have come to in my own thinking about these matters? Let's start with the subject of socialism.

Most people who have delved into the subject would agree that socialism in some of its higher forms is a most attractive ideal. As presented, for instance, in the works of Norman Thomas, it is a movement which is eminently altruistic and humanitarian, and seemingly logical and workable; one which fully preserves individual liberties and democracy, and which, because it is essentially international rather than nationalistic, points the only real way to world peace. Our fathers and mothers read Edward Bellamy's "Looking Backward" and were given the same bright vision of the better world that could be attained by changing "the system."

It seems to me, however, that the fallacy to be found in this way of thinking is a too great faith in human nature. Granted that cooperation rather than competition in the matter of supplying physical needs is the ideal, at the present stage of human progress we are not ready to make a success of such a venture. The qualities of selfishness, ambition, lust for power, and laziness have not been sufficiently eliminated from the human mind to avoid their making a wreck of any such undertaking, and this is in fact what has happened to all the various attempts that have been made to put the socialistic idea into practice.

The realm of thought—the intellectual, the moral, the spiritual—is always individual; it can never be anything else. It is only in the physical sphere that we find the sort of work which is theoretically capable of being better done through cooperative effort. What we may expect to see and are already seeing, is, then, an increasing co-operative or socialistic tendency in the sphere of material activities, but this will be successful only in so far as it is accompanied by and results from progress in that other more important sphere, the mental. The evolutionary process must be a very gradual, unforced, and natural one, with definite limits.

We have only to look at the totalitarian nations, especially Russia, to see what results when the necessary balance is upset. These governments are forms of socialism, though, I feel, far from the best forms. They are efforts at co-ordination, at getting peoples to act in unison to achieve certain ends. But it is found there that for the state to survive, it is necessary to take thinking as well as all aspects of daily living off the individual plane and make it collective. The socialization of the physical sphere swallows up the individualism of the mental sphere.

The world is at present feeling the bad effects of this surrender by some peoples of spiritual values—of their mental individualism—in favor of the promised material benefits of collectivism. In my opinion, the reward is decidedly not worth the price. (Mr.) J. M. M., Jr.

* * *

Next week our meeting will lead off with that long-promised description of the scrapbook project carried through so successfully by one of the Monitor study groups last year.

Cheerio . . . Chairman

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Our Week of False Spring

YESTERDAY the very twilight was like that of a spring evening. There was a cool, slack sky full of subtle light. It lingered as no winter evening should linger, and on the fir at the bottom of the garden a fat thrush was unseasonably singing.

Today there is an edge to the wind, and it is full of sharp rain. The birds are silent, the ploughed ridge dark and cold under the clouds, the sky gray and hurried. Our week of false spring is over, leaving us faintly resentful at the persistence of its promises.

* * *

JUST OVER A week ago, the first of the bland, soft days dawned. The garden was drenched in warm dew and, when the sun rose, it laved the village in a kind of uneasy benediction. The cottage casements opened, and we were suddenly aware of the village cats again—they appeared sleek, luxuriant and purring by garden gates.

"We'll pay for it later on," the wise ones said; and refused to trust the sunshine, even in the passing pleasure it bestowed. "'Tain't natural," they said, and scowled at the flush of rich grass in the meadows. The cattle were docked of their winter fodder, and grazed on what the false spring gave them.

Under the apple trees the aconite arose in bud before its time, and fresh roses opened in the bed beneath the thatch. The morning breeze was bright and full of gossamer. Three times I heard a cock blackbird burst into his mating song; and in the coppice, where I walked one afternoon, a chaffinch raised up his impatient voice, bobbing on a low branch and scolding me with his "pink-pink-pink."

From the crest of the ridge, the valleys lay scooped bare by winter. There was no soft outline of leaf. Smoke rose straight from chimneys, unhidden by surrounding trees. The further slopes were patterned with plough and pasture, austere in their winter garb; yet one field showed a mist of green, where spring wheat was shooting, and the air was soft as honey over it all.

* * *

BY THE WOOD side, I found violets in bloom and the crinkled leaves of new primrose. Absurdly, a hemlock, that prince of early summer hedgerow flowers, rose up straight from the ditch where but a few weeks before it had surrendered to the first frosts. A single stem, it rose, bloomy and young, topped by its wide umbrella of creamy flower. And in the farm garden, a few yards further on, a brood of chicks ran at their mother's horny heels.

Yet the rookery was empty, its nests ragged and broken, held aloft as though they were great flies trapped in a spider's web. And the rooks themselves took no account of the false spring. They crowded the fields at their forage, and in the late afternoon rose on sluggish wings to trail behind their leader to some unguessed roost. Fieldfares, bramblings, chaffinches flocked in the hedges where old nests hung revealed in their neglect. Spring had not really come.

* * *

WE KNEW IT had not really come; yet it was delicious to accept the tender deceit of these mellow days, to remember, after the months that had gone before, what spring smelled and felt like so long before its time.

Today the dark clouds hasten over the ridge. The rain needles on the windows. The land looks cold and unfruitful. The logs roar with comfortable flame in the hearth; and yesterday's evening, with its bird song and candid sky, is as though it had never been.

C. G. G.

By Courtesy of Currier Gallery of Art, Manchester, New Hampshire, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MAN AND BOY OF SICUANI, PERU: *A Portrait by Eben F. Comins*

DURING extensive travels through Mexico, Central, and South America, Eben F. Comins has made a very interesting series of portraits of natives. He has aimed not only to make pictures which appeal to the eye for their decorative character, but to make a careful record of the various types who descend from the Aztec, Mayan, and Inca tribes of old. His pictures remind us of the well-known portrait series of similar nature by the late Russian artist, Alexandre Iacovleff, who traveled on two expeditions, one into Africa, the other across Asia, making just such graphic records of natives.

Eben Comins is a contemporary American who had his artistic training in Boston and at the Beaux-Arts in Paris. He has done several portraits of Justices of the Supreme Court in Washington.

Happiness in Sharing

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THERE are many who have learned or are learning the valuable lesson that happiness is not dependent upon material things, upon association with certain persons, or upon particular surroundings or circumstances. Happiness is a state of Mind, and when this fact is realized one can begin intelligently to cultivate this desirable mental condition. There are certain related facts, however, which must be taken into account in the effort to realize happiness. The true nature of happiness is revealed in Christian Science, and the rules whereby one may begin to establish this mental condition are simple and clearly demonstrable.

In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy says (p. 57): "Happiness is spiritual, born of Truth and Love. It is unselfish; therefore it cannot exist alone, but requires all mankind to share it." A lack of this essential quality of unselfishness probably explains why there appears to be in human experience much of self-inflicted sorrow and unhappiness. It is the nature of the human mind to desire and to seek to attain something for itself, some material acquisition, association, achievement, or honor. This, perhaps, having been gained through human effort, may bring with it a sense of disappointment, satiety, or futility; and the searcher finds himself still looking with longing eyes toward a happiness which has eluded his grasp.

There are others, however, who have enjoyed a better sense of contentment in holding to a more unselfish outlook, and in sharing with others whatever of good has come into their experience. An instance of such sharing is seen in connection with a beautiful garden on an island in the far Northwest. There, many years ago, a certain family established a little home and opened a cement factory, quarrying the limestone from the hillside near by. As time went on and the supply was exhausted, there was left a scarred and unsightly pit. Those who had gained abundance from these hills desired to share with others of their bountifulness. This they accomplished by converting the wide, ragged quarry into a garden of great beauty. Through their vision and loving care, the wounded hillside has been made to bring forth much of loveliness, in grass and rare trees, pools, and exquisite flowers. And these lovers of beauty, having gained this reward for their worthy effort, unselfishly share it with all; for the gardens, with their wealth of beauty, are open the year round to all who wish to come within the hospitable aisles surrounding the quiet home to partake of their loveliness and peace.

Not many can make a garden of such extensive proportions or share their bounty with multitudes. But each one who entertains in his mental outlook on life the quality of unselfishness has established within his own heart a fundamental of happiness. And with thoughts of kindness, and willingness and gladness to share the good that is already realized in his experience, he will find surcease of his own heartaches and loneliness in helping to sweeten even so much as an hour in another's life. Thus, through honest striving to see good in all one's days, and in expressing good, many a one has found happiness in loving living.

Material sense is incapable of discerning or conferring happiness; for, since it is spiritual, happiness is derived from Spirit, or Soul, and is realized only through spiritual sense. This eternal fact by no means limits the human experience of happiness. Rather does it so enlarge and enrich this true sense that all mankind is included in the spiritualized desire to love and to share. This selfless or universal sense of love is gained proportionately as we understand God as revealed in Christian Science. In Science and Health (p. 60) Mrs. Eddy assures us that "Soul has infinite resources with which to bless mankind, and happiness would be more readily attained and would be more secure in our keeping, if sought in Soul." And she goes on to emphasize the fact, which all need to understand, saying: "Higher enjoyments alone can satisfy the cravings of immortal man. We cannot circumscribe happiness within the limits of personal sense. The senses confer no real enjoyment."

The teaching of Christian Science coincides with that of Christ Jesus, who told his followers that they must love as he loved, and who once said, when he had given his disciples a lesson in humility (John 13:15, 17): "I have given you an example, that ye should do as I have done to you. . . . If ye know these things, happy are ye if ye do them." This is the simple remedy for human loneliness or sorrow, whereby each one may begin not only to happify his own life but, by loving sharing, help to bring into human consciousness the spirit of unselfishness, which alone can dissolve the fear, the hatred, and the greed which breed strife between individuals and nations. Having given to his disciples his great gift, in his revelation of God as Father, the Master sent them forth to preach that "the kingdom of heaven is at hand," and to heal the sick, saying (Matthew 10:7, 8), "Freely ye have received, freely give."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

On an Alpine Sledge

BERNARDINE leaned luxuriously back to enjoy to the full her first sledge-ride.

It was all new to her: the swift passing through the crisp air without any sensation of motion; the sleepy tinkling of the bells on the horses' heads; the noiseless cutting through of the snow-path.

All these weeks she had known nothing of the country, and now she found herself in the snow fairy-land of which the Disagreeable Man had often spoken to her. Around vast plains of untouched snow, whiter than any dream of whiteness, jeweled by the sunshine with priceless diamonds, numberless as the sands of the sea. The great pines bearing their burden of snow patiently, others less patient, having shaken themselves free. And now the streams, flowing on reluctantly over ice-coated rocks and the ice cathedrals formed by the icicles between the rocks.

And always the same silence, save for the tinkling of the horses' bells.

On the heights the quaint chalets, some merely huts for storing wood; and others, farms, or the homes of peasants; some dark brown, almost black, betraying their age; others of a paler hue, showing that the sun had not yet mellowed them into a deep, rich color. And on all alike, the fringe of icicles. A wonderful white world. . . .

At last they arrived at Loschwitz. The sledge wound its way around the sloshy streets of the queer little village, and finally drew up in front of the Gasthaus.—From "Ships that Pass in the Night," by BEATRICE HARRADEN. (Chicago: Donohue, Henneberry.)

At School in Jerusalem

IT WAS a long, narrow room. Tables and backless benches formed the only furniture, save for a cupboard full of old books of enormous size. As I entered, I heard a sound neither of conversation nor of singing, but of something between the two. It was a chanting—an excited chanting.

There were twelve persons in the room. Five of them were bearded, and four of these wore spectacles perched perilously near the tips of their noses. There were three children, between the ages of nine and twelve. There was a young man of, perhaps, twenty. The other three were neither young nor old.

No one took any notice of me as I entered, for the excited chanting continued. At first I could make out little, because there had been bright sunshine outside, as bright as only a Jerusalem sun can be at two in the afternoon; while the long, narrow room seemed dark, protected from the glaring light by wooden shutters that covered each window. After a few minutes, I could distinguish two groups and I saw that each was bent over enormous volumes, similar to those that were standing in the cupboard. Outside there was the bustle of a busy day; here the restfulness of an earlier century, of an age when man's greatest speed was that of the swiftest horse. Outside, people were discussing the news of the day—disturbing news, such as had been the food of the Palestine newspaper reader for the last two years; here twelve boys and men were chanting the pages of the Talmud, the last of which had been written more than thirteen centuries ago.

* * *

I STOOD ROOTED in the doorway, for this was another world.

"Sit with us and study, too, and forget the noisy world outside," said one of the men to me, after I had been standing unnoticed for more than five minutes. The others then looked up, carefully keeping their fingers on the page at the point they had reached.

"I shall understand very little," I said.

"You will learn," said the man who had invited me.

"Who is the teacher among you, if I may ask?"

They looked at me, surprised, and then looked at one another and smiled.

"We are all pupils," said one. The others nodded their heads.

"But Reb Nachman here has studied the whole of the Talmud for the last fifty years and has covered it three times, from end to end, which none of us has done; so that he is perhaps our teacher."

"Why do you talk foolishness, Joshua, when you know very well that I understand nothing?" This from Reb Nachman himself. "And we are wasting time."

* * *

SO SAYING, HE and the rest turned once more to the books in front of them and the chanting recommenced. There were five books for seven persons. The text of the Talmud was a narrow column in the middle of the page and round the text, like a complicated piece of embroidery, appeared commentary upon commentary written over a thousand years after the Talmud was closed.

"How is it possible to discuss the Divine Chariot, described by the prophet Ezekiel, when no one has seen the Divine Chariot save the prophet?" Reb Nachman read and the others chanted the same words, sotto voce. "It was Rabbi Judah who answered this question. He said that, by much contemplating, the mind's eye may see the Chariot—"

Then the commentaries were consulted and the commentaries on the commentaries. Then the pupils themselves gave their own opinions and an excited discussion arose. It was partly theological, partly spiritual, partly fantastic—all unreal.

A man came in with a tray and on the tray small cups and dry biscuits. The men took the cups and the children the biscuits. I was also offered a cup. I looked at my watch and was amazed to find that I had been sitting there more than an hour, but I was so much under the spell that the time had seemed like a few minutes.

* * *

"HOW LONG DO you study here each day?" I asked. The question seemed incomprehensible to them. They had not considered time in their quest for the eternal verities.

"We come here at seven in the morning and we leave at eight or nine in the evening."

"What! You study here more than twelve hours on end?"

"No, we pray."

"And we eat."

"Apart from that you study?"

"The Talmud is an ocean, no man may know its depths."

I thanked them for their courtesy and left.

* * *

I WALKED ALONG the same streets that Isaiah and even Jesus had trodden. And my mind could not tear itself away from the scene I had just witnessed. Looking down, I saw a diminutive boy with side-curls and intelligent eyes, holding a dry biscuit in his hand.

"Sir—"

"What is it?"

"I want to speak to you."

"Please do." And then, when I looked again, I was sure that he was one of the children I had seen in the long narrow room. "Were you not just now studying Talmud in the School?"

"In 'The Tree of Life,' I was."

"How old are you?"

"I am eleven."

"What is your name?"

"Moshe Suskind."

"Do you go to school?"

"To 'The Tree of Life.'"

"Not to any other school?"

"No, no."

"Is not the Talmud difficult for you to understand?"

He did not answer, but repeated what he had said before: "I want to speak to you."

"Go ahead," I said.

"Have you ever been in an aeroplane?"

"I have."

"Is it difficult to be a driver of an aeroplane?"

"Not more difficult than understanding the Talmud."

"Are you sure?" he asked eagerly.

"Quite sure," I laughed.

"You are not making fun of me?"

"I am not."

"Because, if it is not too difficult, I want to become a—"

"Pilot?"

"Yes. A driver of an aeroplane."

I looked at him in surprise. He looked up at me, half-frightened, half-happy. Then, without another word, he turned back toward "The Tree of Life" and I toward the Jaffa Gate.

E. DAVID GOITEIN

Glück im Teilen

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

VIELE haben die wertvolle Lehre gelernt oder lernen sie, daß Glück nicht von materiellen Dingen, von der Verbindung mit gewissen Personen oder von besonderen Umgebungen oder Umständen abhängig ist. Glück ist ein Zustand des Gemüts, und wenn dies erkannt wird, kann man intelligent beginnen, diesen wünschenswerten mentalen Zustand auszubilden. Bei dem Bestreben, Glück zu verwirklichen, müssen wir gewisse damit zusammenhängende Tatsachen in Rechnung ziehen. In der Christlichen Wissenschaft ist die wahre Art des Glücks enthüllt, und die Regeln, wodurch man beginnen kann, diesen mentalen Zustand zu erreichen, sind einfach und klar beweisbar.

In „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" schreibt Mary Baker Eddy (S. 57): „Glück ist geistig, aus Wahrheit und Liebe geboren. Es ist selbstlos; daher kann es nicht allein bestehen, sondern verlangt, daß die ganze Menschheit es teile". Mangel an dieser wesentlichen Eigenschaft Selbstlosigkeit ist wahrscheinlich die Erklärung dafür, daß in der menschlichen Erfahrung viel selbstauferlegtes Leid und Unglück zu sein scheint. Es liegt im menschlichen Gemüt, sich etwas zu wünschen und danach zu trachten, es zu erlangen, sei es etwas Materielles, eine Verbindung, eine Errungenschaft oder Ehre. Ist dies durch menschliche Anstrengung erreicht worden, so mag es vielleicht ein Gefühl der Enttäuschung, des Überdrusses oder der Wertlosigkeit mit sich bringen; und der Sucher findet, daß er immer noch mit sehnlichen Blicken nach einem Glück ausschaut, das ihm entgangen ist.

Andere jedoch haben sich eines besseren Sinnes der Zufriedenheit erfreut, indem sie sich an einen selbstloseren Ausblick hielten und mit anderen das Gute teilten, das in ihre Erfahrung kam. Ein Beispiel solches Teilens ist im Zusammenhang mit einem prachtvollen Garten auf einer Insel im hohen Nordwesten zu sehen. Dort ließ sich vor vielen Jahren eine gewisse Familie nieder, bewohnte ein kleines Haus und betrieb eine Zementfabrik. Den Kalkstein brachen sie in den benachbarten Bergen. Als mit der Zeit der ganze Vorrat zur Neige gegangen war, bot eine verunstaltete und öde Grube einen widerlichen Anblick. Diejenigen, die von diesen Bergen Wohlstand in Fülle geerntet hatten, wollten mit anderen von ihrem Reichtum teilen. Dies bewerkstelligten sie, indem sie das ausgedehnte Trümmerfeld in einen prächtigen Garten umwandelten. Durch ihre Vision und ihre liebevolle Sorgfalt sind die verheerten Berge eine Stätte lieblicher Schönheit mit Gras und seltenen Bäumen, Teichen und prächtigen Blumen geworden. Und nachdem diese Freunde der Schönheit den Lohn für ihr würdiges Bemühen erlangt haben, teilen sie ihn nun selbstlos mit jedermann. Denn die Gärten mit ihrer üppigen Pracht sind für alle, die die gastfreundliche Umgebung des stillen Hauses zu besuchen wünschen, um die darin herrschende Lieblichkeit und Ruhe zu genießen, das ganze Jahr hindurch geöffnet.

Nicht viele können einen so ausgedehnten Garten anlegen oder ihren Reichtum mit so vielen teilen. Aber jeder, der in seinem mentalen Ausblick auf das Leben die Eigenschaft Selbstlosigkeit beherbergt, hat in seinem Herzen eine Grundbedingung des Glücks erkannt. Und mit liebevollen Gedanken, mit Willigkeit und Fröhlichkeit, das Gute, das in seiner Erfahrung schon verwirklicht ist, mit anderen zu teilen, wird er finden, daß sein eigener Kummer und seine Einsamkeit aufhören, wenn er hilft, einem andern auch nur eine Stunde seines Lebens zu verschönen. So hat schon mancher durch ehrliches Bemühen, jeden Tag das Gute zu sehen und auszudrücken, Glück darin gefunden, daß er liebevoll lebt.

Der materielle Sinn ist unfähig, Glück zu erkennen oder zu übertragen; denn da Glück geistig ist, kommt es von dem Geist, der Seele, und wird nur durch den geistigen Sinn erkannt. Diese ewige Tatsache begrenzt die menschliche Erfahrung des Glücks keineswegs; vielmehr erweitert und bereichert sie diesen wahren Sinn so, daß die ganze Menschheit in dem vergeistigten Verlangen, zu lieben und zu teilen, eingeschlossen ist. Diesen selbstlosen oder allumfassenden Sinn der Liebe erlangen wir in dem Verhältnis, wie wir Gott im Sinne der Christlichen Wissenschaft verstehen lernen. In Wissenschaft und Gesundheit (S. 60) erklärt Mrs. Eddy: „Seele hat unendliche Mittel, mit denen sie die Menschheit segnet, und das Glück würde schneller erlangt werden und sicherer in unserem Besitz bleiben, wenn wir es in der Seele suchten". Und sie betont dann eine Tatsache, die alle verstehen müssen, nämlich: „Höhere Freuden allein vermögen das Sehnen des unsterblichen Menschen zu befriedigen. Wir können das Glück nicht auf die Grenzen des persönlichen Sinnes beschränken. Die Sinne gewähren keinen wirklichen Genuß".

Die Lehre der Christlichen Wissenschaft stimmt genau mit der Lehre Christi Jesu überein, der seine Nachfolger ermahnte, daß sie lieben müssen, wie er liebte, und der einmal sagte, als er seinen Jüngern eine Lehre in Demut erteilt hatte (Joh. 13, 15. 17): „Ein Beispiel habe ich euch gegeben, daß ihr tut, wie ich euch getan habe. . . . So ihr solches wisset, selig seid ihr, so ihr's tut". Dies ist das einfache Heilmittel für menschliche Einsamkeit oder Trübsal, wodurch jeder beginnen kann, nicht nur sein eigenes Leben glücklich zu gestalten, sondern auch zu helfen, durch liebevolles Teilen mit anderen ins menschliche Bewußtsein den Geist der Selbstlosigkeit zu bringen, der allein die Furcht, den Haß und die Habgier vernichten kann, die zu Feindschaft zwischen Menschen und Völkern führen. Nachdem der Meister seinen Jüngern sein großes Geschenk, seine Offenbarung Gottes als Vater, gegeben hatte, sandte er sie aus zu predigen, daß „das Himmelreich nahe herbeigekommen ist", und die Kranken zu heilen (Matth. 10, 7. 8), indem er sagte: „Umsonst habt ihr's empfangen, umsonst gebt es auch".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Pageant at Thames Head

I STOOD at Thames Head, origin of England's Royal River, source of the flowing road down which has moved the pageant of English history. Hidden away in a forgotten sheep pasture in the Cotswolds, marked only by two letters cut in the bark of a tree, was the modest beginning of the best-known and best-loved, the most historic and the most important river in England.

There was a pile of rust-colored, coarse-grained stones at the foot of the ash tree and I knew that but for the great engines that pump dry the perennial springs at Thames Head, water would be bubbling between those stones as it doubtless bubbled when there was a Roman camp here on Trewsbury Mead, and during the thirteen hundred years that followed until 1789 when the pumps were built for the Thames-Severn Canal.

I sat down to rest and unreeled a sort of mental motion picture of other men who, from time immemorial, must have squatted around this spring. First in this cinema of mine there was an indistinct, out-of-focus blur of animals followed by prehistoric men armed with crude weapons, upon which they depended for their food. Then came ancient Britons, beginning to cultivate the soil; Roman soldiers, singing, drawing water for their nearby military camp; frightened Britons fleeing toward the shelter of the Welsh hills; barbaric Saxons stopping to rest and eat in a ravaged countryside; descendants of those Saxons, watering their sheep and cows; canal engineers laying water pipes; and finally, other engineers, and the last of the water being pumped away to Swindon. I looked up to discover a rabbit gazing curiously at me, and later set up my camera and completed my imagined "movie" with an actual one of myself squatting beside the dry spring at Thames Head, turning stones over to get action in the picture—artificial "action" at a dry spring whose water has reflected the moving images of faces for centuries of time, a silent film on a "location" that has echoed to forms of speech that lead us back to the first men in England.

Thames Head was one of the more important things that I had journeyed 3,000 miles to see and I should have liked to stay longer, but a long walk stretched ahead of me. The rain had stopped entirely, the country was beautiful and green and the sun was beginning to break through at intervals—"bright periods" is the way those intervals are described in English weather reports. Except for rabbits, of which there are many near Thames Head, and a flock of sheep in the distance, I was quite alone on Trewsbury Mead. Reluctantly, I shouldered my camera and with many a backward look started down the valley toward Fosse Way.—From "Voyaging Down the Thames," by CLYDE EDDY. (New York: Stokes.)

Snug Harbor

THERE is a breathing spell for sailing-ships
Too old to battle winter winds and tide.
Still the warm Gulf Stream washes at their slips
And they remember how the wake spread wide
Astern, and how, beyond their leaning spars,
Lay tropic islands and the Southern stars.

MARGUERITE JANVRIN ADAMS

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N. J. Special Election Set To Vote on Track Gambling

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 20—New Jersey voters will pass upon the proposed Constitutional amendment to legalize partimutuel horse race gambling at a special election on June 20. A bill fixing the date and appropriating $400,000 for election costs, which may not be enough, was approved by the Legislature last night and is expected to receive the signature of Gov. A. Harry Moore.

The measure went through the Senate by a bare majority of one vote after two roll calls and more than an hour of debate. The first roll call showed 10 votes for the bill and 10 against. Charles E. Loizeaux (R) of Union County, President of the Senate, suppled the eleventh vote on the second tally. In the House there was no debate and the vote was 37 to 19, six more than a majority.

Canvass Advanced

In an endeavor to make legalized betting at New Jersey tracks possible next year, assuming the referendum result is favorable, the time for the canvass of the vote was advanced in a redraft of the bill originally presented. In the first measure, an August date was fixed for the canvass. The new bill directs county election boards to pass upon the results of the poll on June 27 and calls for a meeting of the State Board of Canvassers, named by Gov. A. Harry Moore, on July 11.

In all, the Legislature voted the expenditure of approximately $500,000. To the $400,000 appropriation for the gambling referendum, $75,000 was provided for participation of New Jersey in the New York World's Fair, and $17,500 for expenses of the House investigation of alleged election fraud in Hudson County.

End of Long Debate

The grant of funds for the Fair climaxed a drive that began months ago. A replica of the old barracks is proposed as the New Jersey Building. Col. Hugh C. Kelly, Secretary to the Governor, is the architect.

Likewise the allowance of the Hudson County investigation expenses marked the end of a long fight.

The relief situation remained without action. A bill by O. R. Wilensky of Passaic County, House Majority Leader, to peg the share of the municipalities at 25 per cent of total relief costs for the year was defeated in the lower branch, and in conference Republicans in the same body turned down a series of bills to permit counties, municipalities, and school boards to cut mandatory salaries.

An offer by New Jersey railroads to compromise their past-due taxes on a basis of 70 per cent appeared to have met with little more favor than an earlier proposed settlement of approximately 66 per cent.

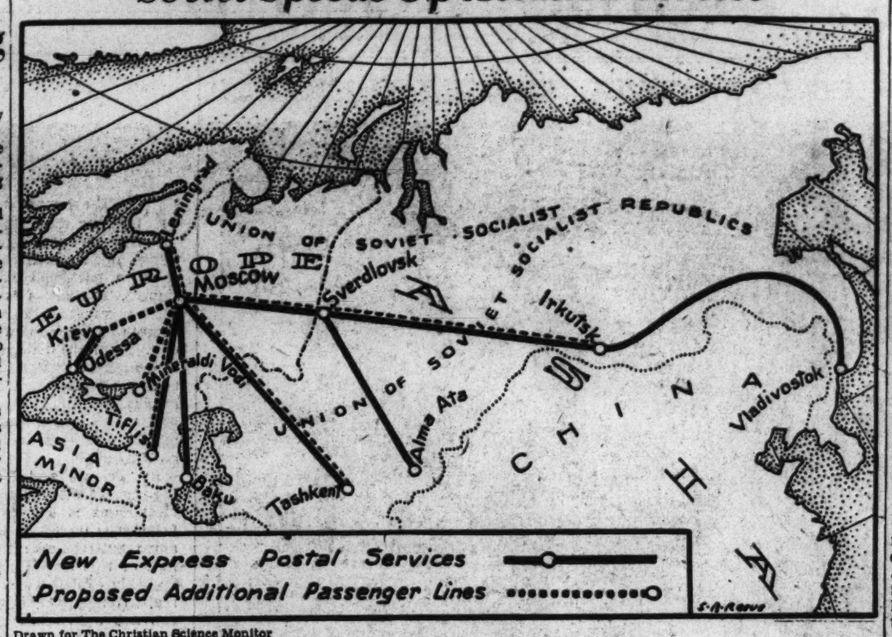
Direct Phone Links U. S. and Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Direct trans-Pacific telephone service between the United States and Australia will be established Dec. 20 between San Francisco and Sydney, Australia. The occasion will be marked by an exchange of greetings between Government and telephone officials over a circuit linking Washington, D. C. with Sydney and Melbourne. From San Francisco the connection will be by short wave radio-telephone.

Hitherto, telephone service between the United States and Australia has had to be established over two radio circuits interconnected at London. The new route shortens the distance by more than 4,000 miles and is expected to provide a much better quality circuit. The rate, likewise, will be materially less, so that a phone subscriber in San Francisco, for example, might call a long-unvisited uncle in Sydney for $21 on weekdays and $15 on Sundays, allowing three minutes for conversation at that rate.

Soviet Speeds Up Aviation Service



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Air Mail and Passenger Routes in Russia

Survey Shows Reich Powerful in Air

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Germany holds the balance of air power in Europe and the German and Italian air forces together would outweigh by a substantial margin the combined air forces of England, France and Russia, S. Paul Johnson, editor of Aviation, said upon returning recently from a five-weeks survey of aviation in England and Central Europe. This was his second survey trip in two years. Mr. Johnson visited a number of research laboratories, important manufacturing plants, traveled over a number of airplane lines and visited important overhaul bases and some of the newest air fields.

Mr. Johnson said that Germany now has a group of the largest and best equipped aircraft manufacturing plants in the world. He estimated a personnel of from 150,000 to 200,000 engaged in the airplane and engine manufacture. The new Heinkel factory at Oranienburg is probably the largest and best equipped plant for mass production of airplanes in the world, he said. The huge Junkers and Dornier plants are in the same class.

"Pressure Stage"

The Germans seem already passed the "pressure" stage for production of planes and pilots, he noted. Their vast manufacturing and training programs are now rolling along smoothly, outproducing the rest of the world with little effort, he said.

It is not being done by working 24 hours a day. Mr. Johnson said that one eight-hour shift a day seems to be the rule in most German factories with holidays observed by complete shutdowns. The situation seems to be the same in Italy although on a smaller scale. Production has settled down to a steady pace well up with requirements.

Conditions in England and France are quite different, Mr. Johnson said. After three years of work and expenditure on its vast "shadow factory" scheme, England is only now on the verge of something like quantity production of aircraft. It will probably take another six months, he said, of intensive effort on a 24-hour basis, to match the present production rates in Germany and Italy. In the meantime those two nations will move along steadily piling up their reserves.

Situation in France

In France, Mr. Johnson said, the situation is much worse. France has many types of planes but little actual production. Under the program of nationalization of aircraft factories and in the face of difficult labor problems, production has gone steadily downward. Conservative estimates by Mr. Johnson of the production of military planes in France and England as compared with Germany for the latter part of 1938 would be as follows: Germany, between 400 and 500 a month; England, plus or minus 200 a month; France, about 75 a month.

There is no reason to suspect that Germany has not kept pace with her plane production in the matter of pilots and mechanics, Mr. Johnson said. Under the National Socialist Flying Corps (NSFK) thousands of youngsters are being trained with models, on gliders, and on powered planes for the Air Forces. Every factory has large and elaborate apprentice schools in which thousands of young workers are being trained for aircraft and engine production and maintenance.

Gives Air Ratings

Considering all the factors which make up air strength, Mr. Johnson placed the four major European powers in the following categories according to an index on a scale of 10. Germany, 10; Italy, 6; England, 5; France 2. On the same scale, the United States would rate about 4, Mr. Johnson estimated.

Though the United States is well below minimum strength for national safety, Mr. Johnson urged that the United States program be not stampeded into merely building large numbers of aircraft, but to be sure that an air force is built that is properly balanced as to types and America's particular and peculiar problems of defense. The United States should draw what experience it can from "shadow factory" and nationalization, he says, and consider the German and Italian methods of careful, long-range planning and rational production control.

News in Aviation

Russia Speeds Up Air Services

After a long struggle Russia now claims to be catching up the rest of the world in commercial aviation.

In the next year, according to present plans, the average speed of commercial air traffic on Russia's vast air network is to be "upped" 70 miles per hour, moving it from 100 to 170 miles an hours.

On main routes, like that from Moscow to Vladivostok, mail planes with a top speed of 225 miles an hour are now being introduced.

Similar machines have been ordered for six other mail routes. In 1939 the U. S. S. R. hopes to have express passenger services averaging 200 miles an hour between Moscow and Leningrad, Leningrad and Odessa, Moscow and Irkutsk, Moscow and Tashkent, and Moscow and Tiflis.

The Soviet Union has now a total length of airlines of 72,000 miles.

Until recently all lines have been served by airplanes of out-of-date construction, and the average commercial speed over the network in 1937 was less than 100 miles an hour.

At the start of the year planes were introduced on the Moscow-Simferopol service, which do the 800 miles in six hours.

Now that considerably faster planes are being produced, the U. S. S. R. air authorities are organizing a fast service on the Moscow-Vladivostok route, a distance of about 5,000 miles. A "P. S. 40" plane, on an experimental flight, recently did the return trip in 53 hours 40 minutes, averaging more than 185 miles an hour. It is proposed to introduce a daily service in each direction, taking two days over the trip.

Smashed Atom of Carbon Declared Cause of Sun's Heat by Physicist

ITHACA, N. Y., Dec. 20 (AP)—Discovery that carbon, the stuff that makes coal, is the source of the heat of the sun is announced at Cornell University.

On earth man burns only the outside of the carbon atom. In the sun, this atom's nucleus "burns." The nucleus gives many million times more heat than the "outside." The new solution was offered by Prof. H. A. Bethe, of the Cornell physics department. He described it while discussing the report which this week brought him the Morrison prize of $500 for the best paper on solar and stellar energy.

"To supply the heat radiated by the sun in a single second," he said, "10,000,000 billion tons of coal would have to be burned. The first explanation, suggested more than a century ago, was that every particle in the sun falls toward the sun's center and that the energy of these falling bodies is converted into heat. But it soon turned out that the energy of these falling bodies is more than a hundred times too small.

"The same objection is raised against the later hypothesis, made at the beginning of this century, that radio-activity is the source of stellar energy."

Dr. Bethe then described the recent discoveries in disintegration of atomic nuclei by the impacts of other nuclei. The popular name for this is atom smashing. The disintegrated atoms recombine, and in doing so release enormous amounts of heat or other forms of energy.

Dr. Bethe said it has been generally assumed that such disintegrations supply the heat of the sun. But nobody knew which kind of nuclei was the fuel.

"When a carbon nucleus," Dr. Bethe explained, "is disintegrated by the impact of a fast hydrogen nucleus, almost 1,000,000 times as much heat is developed as in the ordinary combustion of a carbon atom in a stove. Only, it takes much higher temperatures to set nuclei 'afire' than ordinary atoms."

Tax on Bank Profits Approved in Mexico

MEXICO, D. F. (AP)—The newspaper Excelsior reported Dec. 20 the Mexican Senate approved a special tax on banking profits made through operations not conforming to the basic purposes of credit institutions.

The tax ranges from ten per cent of any amount up to 5,000 pesos to 50 per cent of profits above 75,000 pesos. (The peso nominally is worth approximately 19 cents.)

Lehman Pushes Orange County Charges

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 20—Ordering an inquiry into criminal activity and its connection with public officials in Orange County, Gov. Herbert H. Lehman today has replaced District Attorney Henry Hirschberg there with Attorney General John J. Bennett, Jr., for special grand jury action. The law enforcement investigation is an aftermath of the 1938 state election in which the Governor's Republican opponent, Thomas E. Dewey, New York County District Attorney, made a major issue of crime in politics, with special reference to areas under Democratic machine control.

The Orange County charges concern a Republican bailiwick and were brought into the campaign in last October when the Federal Grand Jury for the Southern District of New York reported "reprehensible conditions" in the city of Newburgh and indicted 45 persons on tax evasion charges in connection with the operation of illicit stills.

A statement by the Governor made public today based his move on the recommendation of the Grand Jury following a study of its minutes and other data which had established, he said, "that the public interest requires a thorough investigation and that it should be made by a disinterested agency."

Simultaneously with his instructions to the Attorney General, the Governor designated Supreme Court Justice Ely W. Personius, of Elmira, to preside over a special term of court and ordered the Extraordinary Grand Jury to convene at Goshen on Feb. 6. Justice Personius is a Republican, as is Mr. Hirschberg, while Attorney General Bennett is a Democrat.

Governor Lehman defined the scope of the inquiry to include bribery, corruption, misconduct or neglect of duty on the part of any public officers of the county or any civil division; any acts of gambling or vice; issuance and renewal of licenses and permits to carry firearms, and any acts of misconduct or negligence in the performance of official duties on the part of any public officer, agent or employee of the County of Orange, or of any civil division.

The October indictment in the case charged that a ring of "moonshiners" maintained headquarters in Newburgh and that its operations had defrauded the Federal and State Governments of $15,000,000 and $7,500,000 in taxes respectively. The ring's activities were identified in the indictment with 11 stills in Orange, Dutchess, Sullivan and Ulster Counties, discovered and raided within the last nine years by federal agents. It declared that one of the stills was operated in a so-called "hat factory" within 600 feet of the Newburgh City Hall and Police Station.

"Even schoolchildren discussed the operation of the stills," the federal panel's report continued, "yet all of the city officials and police officers appearing before us without exception knew nothing whatsoever of the operations of the stills or the existence of vice and gambling conditions which were rampant on a large scale until raided by federal officers."

Albany Grand Jury Returns True Bill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 20—First action by the Extraordinary Grand Jury impaneled by order of Governor Lehman to investigate alleged vote frauds in Albany County was announced here today in an indictment handed up to Supreme Court Justice John MacCrate, of New York City, special presiding judge. The name of the person involved was withheld pending his being taken into custody, Justice MacCrate said.

The investigation grew out of the 1938 campaign for the Governorship, with Thomas E. Dewey, New York County District Attorney, defeated Republican candidate for the office, charging "political corruption" on the part of the Albany County Democratic machine which dominates political affairs in Albany. Registration books from Albany's election districts are now in the hands of the special panel.

A ruling by Justice MacCrate was awaited today on a motion by Assistant Attorney General James P. McGough for the transfer of 226 misdemeanor cases arising from the election from the police court jurisdiction to the special term. Argument on the motion was heard yesterday.

Locked Out

MOUNT HOPE, W. Va. (AP)—Joe Ginestra locked his chicken coop and went to bed.

Came the dawn and the flock was gone, so he called police.

Then his flock came home and Joe discovered he'd locked them out.

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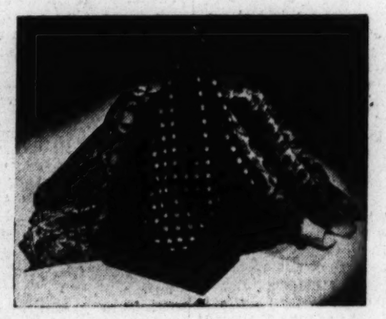

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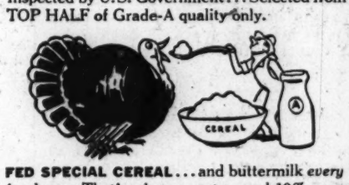

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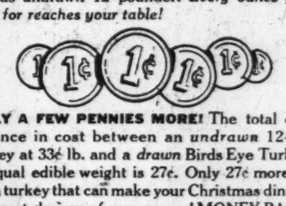

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PEAS . . . . . box 25¢
BROCCOLI . . . . . box 23¢
CORN-ON-COB . . . 2 ears 16¢
CRABMEAT . . . . . box 39¢
LOBSTER MEAT . . . . . box 99¢

NOTICE! We were cleaned out of every turkey we had in stock several days before Thanksgiving. So order your Christmas turkey TODAY. Have it delivered a few days in advance so it can defrost for stuffing.

If you're not serving turkey this year, may we suggest Birds Eye Roasting Chickens, and Ducklings. Guaranteed, too!

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS

There are more than 60 different kinds of Birds Eye Vegetables, Fruits, Fish, Poultry, and Meats.

If you don't know the name of your nearest Birds Eye dealer, write: FROSTED FOODS SALES CORPORATION, 250 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.

New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks, Pages 16-17, Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1938

On With Play! No-Stop Signal Raised by Tobin

Adult recreation written to Jan. 1 expected to continue in at least some of its functions.

"Play on!"

At halls, stages, music rooms, work shops in and about Boston that is the word which is being circulated this week. Consequently feet are tripping, fingers are flying, thoughts are tuned to a happier tempo—all because to many adults the assurance comes that hours, which otherwise might drag heavily, are to be devoted to interesting activities.

No less an authority than Mayor Tobin has made this clear. At a meeting of the Associated Community Recreation Planning Committee last week he outlined his position on adult recreation. Roughly it is: that, while he feels critical toward banding together widely diversified recreational activities, he nevertheless does not intend to abolish the projects nor withdraw support from the Federal program.

This brings encouragement to those who have probed below the surface of adult recreation to see that, while its appeal may be play, its real object is education. This education is such as may bridge the gap when the trend toward shorter hours and age restrictions turns more adults into the realm of leisure hours, where the temptations of idleness and the opportunities for service and self-improvement await.

Plans to continue

Officially the Adult Recreation Project, functioning under WPA, is not written beyond Jan. 1, but the fact that Mayor Tobin acknowledges its value and proposes to continue some of its functions at least, is interpreted in Boston as assurance that the vitally necessary bridge to constructive leisure is not to be dismantled.

"One of the most important problems of our modern times," declares Eduard C. Lindeman, director of WPA's Division of Education and Recreation in Washington, "is to teach people how to use their leisure rightly."

With this aim in view the past two and one half years, in which the Adult Recreation Project has been developing in the Boston district, has seen the effort expanding from an early desire to coordinate two purposes—giving employment and enjoyment—into an efficiently organized play-for-all program that covers the whole city.

Today local statistics reveal that the recreation project pays salaries to 247 workers, entertaining approximately 50,000 citizens each month in groups and classes. It has developed a six-point program for the training of registrants in worth-while leisure time occupations, including community orchestras, choruses, drama, lecture and discussion groups, arts and crafts and game rooms—all under professional tuition. To maintain this work the city of Boston contributes $18,000 a year to supplement the federal government's contribution of $245,000. Local committees of volunteer citizens sponsor these programs in 24 Boston districts.

Affected by Law

Officials of the WPA point out that in the State of Massachusetts alone some 481,000 wage earners are employed in manufacturing of articles coming under interstate commerce regulation. Thus they will be directly affected by the Fair Labor Standards Act which is intended to improve living standards by bringing up wages, while reducing the hours of labor. Thus a majority of Massachusetts factory workers will have more time on their hands. This leisure, it is declared, will be either a boon or a detriment, depending on ho wit is utilized.

The ideal of the Adult Recreation Project, explains W. Duncan Russell, Executive Director, is to see that attention is paid to providing means and methods of constructive recreation comparable to that involved in schools, libraries, and transportation.

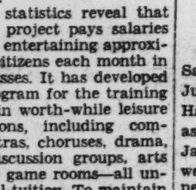
"Today recreation must be recognized," says Mr. Russell, "as a necessary means of compensating the average man for the things that city life and mass production have robbed him of. It should take the place of the old swimming hole; it should give him something in exchange for the work bench and the carpenter shop that were part of every rural home. It should also provide the woman with opportunities to do the things that were part and parcel of the old domestic life, to weave rugs

(Continued on Page 11, Column 4)

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair, slightly colder with lowest temperature in the upper 20's tonight; Wednesday becoming cloudy and threatening; probably light rain or snow during Wednesday night; gentle northerly and variable to southeasterly winds.



Maine: Fair and colder in east portion tonight. Wednesday partly cloudy.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Partly cloudy, slightly colder in south portion tonight. Wednesday mostly cloudy, light snow at night.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Fair and slightly colder Wednesday increasing cloudiness, light snow or rain at night.

Atlantic Coast Eastport to Sandy Hook: Diminishing northerly winds becoming variable, generally fair tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	32	32	New Orleans	48	46
Bermuda	68	64	New York	30	30
Chicago	30	26	Norfolk	32	32
Helena	10	8	Philadelphia	30	30
Los Angeles	64	64	St. Louis	34	34
Miami	52	46	San Francisco	50	50
Minneapolis	26	24	Washington	36	36

A—7:30 a. m. E. S. T. Dec. 20.
B—Minimum, Dec. 19.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday 10:28 p. m., height 9.6 feet.
Wednesday, 10:46 a. m., height 9.9 feet.
Light all vehicles by 4:42.

Diversity Marks the Expression of Adult Recreation

Massachusetts WPA

WPA Projects That Prove Popular

Upper left—"Encouraging the Dance." Upper right—A community chorus. Lower left—A community orchestra. Lower right—An art class. Inset—Metal worker in arts and crafts class.

Vermont's New WPA Head To Take Office Jan. 1

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Dec. 20—Samuel H. Crosby, White River Junction attorney who will succeed Harry W. Witters of St. Johnsbury, as State WPA Administrator on Jan. 1, has been at the capital this week familiarizing himself with his new duties. While the announcement of Mr. Witter's resignation came as somewhat of a surprise to the public, the fact that a change in State administrators was contemplated had been known in official circles for some time.

Although Mr. Witter's resignation was based on his desire to return to his private law practice, Statehouse observers said that among politically-minded Democratic party leaders, the change will be far from unwelcome. In some circles of his party, Mr. Witter's determination to divorce the work of his department from partisan politics has been exceedingly unpopular. On the other hand, Republican leaders regret his resignation because they have generally felt WPA administration in this State has been about as non-partisan as has been possible to make it.

Mr. Crosby, who was the unsuccessful Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor in the November election, is looked upon by party leaders to be more party-minded than was his predecessor.

Mr. Crosby arrived here with R. C. Branon, Regional Field Representative from the New York WPA office. Mr. Branon said that the new WPA head and the Federal Administrator, Harry Hopkins, have been friends over a long period of years. Both men attended college in Grinnell, Iowa, and lived there as neighbors, he said. Mr. Crosby did relief work in connection with United Charities in Chicago at one time, he added, and in 1931 when Mr. Hopkins was State Relief Administrator for New York, Mr. Crosby did special work for him. Mr. Branon said it only recently came to Mr. Hopkins' attention that Mr. Crosby was living in Vermont, and that he immediately got in touch with him and asked him to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Witter's resignation.

* * *

New Laws Suggested

The biennial report of Attorney General Lawrence C. Jones carries 22 recommendations, including proposed local option on the Sunday moving picture question and repeal of several statutes classed as obsolete.

The Attorney General suggested legislation barring issuance of marriage licenses unless both parties have been subject to a standard medical test. Vermont already has a five-day license law.

The matter of Sunday observance, so far as commercial entertainment was concerned, should be left for individual communities to decide, the Attorney General declared. The present law has been difficult to enforce and has proven unpopular particularly in communities adjacent to State borders, across which an "open" Sunday is permitted. The issue has been a troublesome one for the past two years and many court actions have been instituted.

The State Highway Board would be authorized to reduce the legal speed limit in certain zones on the State highway system under the provisions of another law recommended by the Attorney General. The existing speed limit of 50 miles an hour is effective throughout the State, except within municipalities or incorporated villages.

Another proposal is for a law to require all pawnbrokers and retail merchants dealing in firearms to keep a record of sales of new and second-hand firearms.

Habitual offenders of the motor vehicles laws would be affected by a new section to be incorporated in existing statutes, as proposed by the Attorney General, requiring a record to be made on a motor vehicle operator's license of any conviction for violation of specified traffic laws. Mr. Jones said such a law would be of material aid to law enforcement officers and that the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles had joined in the recommendation.

Gases Become Solids Nearing Absolute Zero

That frigid world down near absolute zero is turning out to be a land of promise to the explorer of chemistry's Antarctic. Dr. Frederick G. Keyes of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who has been working with low temperatures and recently lectured on certain semi-technical phases of the work, disclosed that when the point is reached where heat vanishes, molecular motion almost stops and matter seems to acquire strange characteristics that some day may mean something to investigators. He demonstrated to the Northeastern section of the American Chemical Society his methods of transforming oxygen and hydrogen gases first into cold liquids, then into extremely cold solids without expensive and heavy compressing machinery. He found that at the extreme of the temperature scale, copper had an astonishing increase in tensile strength and the fall in electrical resistance was enormous.

Labor Factions Agree in Part On Bay State Needs

Two factions of organized labor in Massachusetts were agreed today on four items of their legislative program for 1939, but stressed divergent aims for the balance of their program.

The State Federation of Labor and the Massachusetts Industrial Union Council (C. I. O.), friendly rivals since the formation of the latter a year ago, announced simultaneous support of the following:

1. A State wages-and-hours law.
2. A State Fund for workmen's compensation.
3. A Law to eliminate municipal interference with union activities, such as picketing and distribution of handbills.
4. Opposition to a general sales tax.

The two groups drafted their programs without consultation and probably will conduct independent, but harmonious, campaigns in behalf of them.

Each has a supplementary program, the C. I. O. showing a greater interest in national legislation of the New Deal type and the A. F. of L. group continuing to demand the local reforms for which it has pleaded for a decade or two.

While supplementary measures sought are divergent, they nevertheless may be said to follow nearly parallel lines. Whether they will cross in any respect remains to be determined after the Legislature comes into session next month.

Heaviest share of the lobbying is expected to fall to the State Federation, which will have a full-time Legislative Agent at the State House. The C. I. O. group last year had no full-time lobbyist, although it sent officials to legislative hearings occasionally.

Michael F. Widman, Jr., President of the Massachusetts Industrial Union Council, said he does not believe the employment of a full-time Legislative Agent and Secretary by his organization is necessary now.

Sailors Reluctant to Lose Aura of Boston's Old Havens

Seafaring men like to roam from port to port even when they are on shore, it appeared today as habitues of Boston's several seamen's havens prepared for Christmas festivities which, they believed, owing to proposals to consolidate the institutions, may be the last in some of them.

If the consolidation plan should go through, they said, it would mean the end of such picturesque places as the haven of the Seaman's Friend Society in Boston's "Little Italy" and of the old Mariners' House in North Square, near Paul Revere's home.

Although consolidation might mean the building of a modern structure with all conveniences in one central location, the mariners "on the beach" seemed to feel that a diversity of small havens, filled with traditions and memories, is much to be preferred.

Meanwhile at Sailors' Haven on Water Street in Charlestown, famous for its old ship's figurehead over the door and for the bearings—"Latitude 42.22.20 North, Longitude 71.03.32 West"—painted on its wall inside Superintendent Stanton King prepared for its forty-sixth annual Christmas dinner, to be given on Dec. 29. He expects about 200 sailors to be present.

Over at "The Hook"—The Seaman's Friend Society haven—Mrs. Roulston, "sailor mother" veteran of more than a quarter of a century of sewing on buttons and performing other little services, completed plans for another Christmas party on Friday. At this one, packages containing needles and thread, buttons, a muffler and warm wristlets will be given to fishermen bound for the cold and foggy banks.

Court Holds Milk Pool Must Be Paid

Twenty milk companies sharing in the Boston market were today ordered by Judge Francis J. W. Ford of the Federal District Court to contribute to the Federally sponsored milk marketing pool and to pay back contributions due this pool amounting to some $300,000.

The milk pool is regulated by the Federal government under marketing order number four and requires every milk company in New England to join in a profit-sharing program under which every farmer large and small is guaranteed a certain share in the fluid milk market of Greater Boston. Some farmers have complained that this pool penalizes the efficient farmer who can sell all his milk in fluid form to help the inefficient farmer whose failure to market his product in fluid form creates a milk surplus.

It is the milk surplus, turned into dairy by-products that cuts down the average dollar yield for all farmers.

The companies summoned by the court are small-time concerns, some of whom claim that they will have to go out of business if required to contribute to the expense of operating the milk pool. A hearing was set by the court for Jan. 9, to discuss the advisability of a permanent milk pool.

Golf Course to Get Two Skating Rinks

Two large new skating rinks will be opened soon on the first and sixth fairways of the George Wright Golf Course at Hyde Park, Commissioner William P. Long announced today. A toboggan chute there will be ready in about two weeks as well, he said.

Weather cold enough to freeze the ground for flooding followed by more cold days to freeze the water, is all that is needed now to get the rinks into use. There will be no charge for skating, it is understood but there may be a nominal fee for the storing of toboggans and the use of lockers at the club house.

Score of Plums Drop As Hurley Shakes Tree

The gift receiving season came a bit early for some 21 members of Gov. Charles F. Hurley's official family and political supporters, it was disclosed at the State House today.

The civil service department announced that 11 persons had passed non-competitive examinations ordered by the Governor and had been given State jobs at salaries ranging from $1,320 to $3,480 yearly. In addition, the civil service department disclosed that 10 other persons had been given positions in the State Unemployment Compensation Commission at salaries ranging from $2,520 to $4,200.

Civil Service Commissioner Thomas Green promptly denied State House rumors that seven of the 10 given U. C. C. jobs had failed to pass the examination, but had been certified regardless.

He did not comment on reported displeasure among workers in his own department because two women secretaries in the Governor's office had been given positions at salaries of $1,440 a year while workers in the Civil Service Department with long records of employment are paid from $900 to $1,260 for similar work.

Principal plum went to George F. Sullivan, former Assistant Secretary to the Governor, who was named Director of Claims of the Unemployment Compensation Commission at $4,200 yearly.

Other members of the Governor's staff who obtained jobs included:

Daniel F. Farrell, one of Governor Hurley's Assistant Secretaries, Assistant Business Agent, Department of Mental Health, at $3,480;

Helen A. Delay, Governor Hurley's personal stenographer, Statistician, Department of Corporations and Taxation, $2,900;

Margaret V. Foley, a stenographer to Governor Hurley's Chief Secretary, Statistical Clerk, Department of Public Works, $1,800;

Helena A. Hackett and Edwina L. Campbell, both stenographers in the Governor's office, Clerk-Examiners in the Civil Service Department, $1,440.

Those who the Civil Service Department said have passed non-competitive examinations for positions in the U. C. C. were:

Former State Representative Thomas A. Delmore of Lowell, Assistant Attorney, $3,180;

Former Mayor James Hagan of Somerville, Assistant Director, Employment Service, $3,220;

Former City Treasurer Joseph D. Mawhinney of Somerville, Assistant Secretary, $3,480;

Patrick A. Menton of Cambridge, Assistant Director of Claims, $3,540;

Robert S. Fuchs, son of Emil Fuchs, Chairman of the U. C. C., Supervisor of Claims, $3,000;

Francis J. McCrehan, former Boston College baseball coach, Employment Office Manager, $2,520;

E. Francis O'Day, Supervisor in the Employment Service, $3,360;

Edward G. Riley, Supervisor Employment Service, $3,540;

Frederick L. Pyne, Supervisor of Claims, $3,000.

It was pointed out at the State House that these appointments are probationary for six months. When Governor-elect Leverett Saltonstall is inaugurated, he may, if he wishes, throw out the appointments, as Governor Hurley did so many of former Gov. James M. Curley's appointees. It was also pointed out, however, that many of Governor Hurley's political helpers were active in supporting the candidacy of Mr. Saltonstall.

Airplanes Triple Imports of Chicle

More than 1,500,000 pounds of chicle, to be made into chewing gum in the United States, have been flown out of Guatemalan jungles this year, Howard H. Tewkesbury, United States Commercial Attaché at Guatemala City, reported today on his arrival in Boston. With no highways, railroads or rivers running into northern Guatemala, he explained, airplanes provide the only satisfactory freight service, and since the establishment of air service in 1935, the amount of chicle shipped out has more than tripled.

Previous to that time the chicle—which is tapped from trees in much the same manner as is rubber and is then boiled down into solid bricks—was carried out along jungle paths. These usually took the easiest route across the border of British Honduras, and, being remote, were seldom visited by revenue agents supposed to collect an export duty on the chicle.

Because of this the Guatemalan Government in 1935 prohibited chicle export except from the Guatemalan port of Puerto Barrios. A border patrol and heavy punishment practically put an end to use of the jungle trails across British Honduras. This condition offered a unique opportunity for the establishment of a prosperous air freight service to Puerto Barrios.

Mr. Tewksbury, a native of Westboro, Mass., has been in Guatemala for the past three years and has now returned to the United States for a series of conferences with interested businessmen on opportunities for trade between Guatemala and the United States. Boston is the first city on his itinerary. Today and tomorrow he is receiving visitors at the United States Bureau of foreign and Domestic Commerce office in the Custom House Tower. Later, he will proceed to Philadelphia and New York.

Chicle at present constitutes only 3 per cent or Guatemala's export trade. Coffee makes up 65 per cent and bananas 25 per cent. Both are shipped directly to Boston, among other American ports, on United Fruit Company vessels.

Guatemala is in excellent financial condition, Mr. Tewksbury reported. A public debt of $24,700,000 at the end of 1935 has been reduced this year to about $19,000,000, he said.

Christmas Mail Reaches High Peak

Christmas letters and parcels hit a sudden peak in Boston today, Postmaster Peter F. Tague announced.

The units of mail handled yesterday totaled 20,000,000, he said, nearly double the figure for the same day a year ago. This morning the number stayed at the peak, reaching 10,000,000 pieces before noon.

Mr. Tague said he had 550 trucks working and 6,500 men available. Every effort, he said, will be extended to make all deliveries before Saturday evening. Only special delivery parcels will be delivered on the holiday. Perishable goods will be delivered on Sunday, and gift parcels will be distributed Monday.

Two Sentences In Jail for 'Count'

In a sealed verdict returned today, Gustav G. Friederich, alias Brandenburg, was found guilty of the larceny of $22,860 by a Suffolk County Grand Jury. Judge Francis J. Good sentenced him to serve two sentences of three to five years each, successively, in State Prison.

Friederich was charged with the larceny of $22,860 from William F. Handschumacher, a North End meat dealer, who said the "Count," over a period of six years, represented that he was wealthy, had expectations of a large inheritance, had estates in Denmark and needed money to return to inspect their supervision. The "Count" testified the money was a loan which he intended to repay.

Jobless Fund Law Criticized

Voicing strong protest against the Federal Government's policy of diverting unemployment compensation collections to the general fund, Clemens J. France, Chairman of the Rhode Island Unemployment Compensation Division, called upon other New England state directors to join in demanding a change.

Mr. France met with heads of unemployment compensation departments from Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Connecticut and Massachusetts in Boston today. He said the Federal Government collects upwards of $100,000,000 annually from the nation's employers to pay administrative costs of unemployment insurance agencies, but actually appropriates only $49,000,000 of the total for this purpose.

"Apparently," charged Mr. France, "this money is being diverted to pay general expenses of the Government, instead of being used for the specific object for which it was collected.

"Either," he continued, "all money derived from the excise tax of three-tenths of one per cent of total wages, levied against employers, should be used for administering state unemployment insurance, as it was intended to be, or the tax on employers should be reduced."

Mr. France added the prediction, however, that on the basis of the experience of the 28 states which paid unemployment compensation this year, all of the $100,000,000 will be needed for proper administration.

Three German Refugees Arrive

Three German refugees who, after a year in Palestine, decided that they would prefer to make their home in the United States, arrived on the American Export Lines steamer Exochorda this morning. One of them—for lack of a visa—is proceeding to Cuba until arrangements for her entry into the United States can be completed.

She is Mrs. Frieda Berl, mother of Dr. Adolph Berl, of Marlboro Street, Boston. She is a native of Rumania. The others were her daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Hans Pintus, both of whom were born in Germany and were able to enter the United States today under the German quota.

Among 27 other passengers who disembarked at the Army Base were Cherie and Tomasita Valentine of Aden, Arabia, ballet dancing sisters. They were met on behalf of Samuel Goldwyn, motion picture producer, by Edward Ryan, who flew from Hollywood to greet them.

The ship went on to New York with 15 other passengers.

Fictitious Name Law Is Proposed

Aftermath of the Coster case in New York was a bill filed today with the clerk of the House by Representative Francis X. Coyne (D), of Dorchester, prohibiting the use of fictitious or assumed names by persons owning a business or serving as members of partnerships, or as officers or directors of corporations.

Commented Representative Coyne, "If New York State had had such a law the Coster case could never have happened." The bill provides a fine of $1,000 or a term of imprisonement of not less than six months or both for violation. The public are entitled to protection, said Mr. Coyne, adding that he thought his bill would go a long way in this direction.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Colonial—
"The Merchant of Yonkers," a farce by Thornton Wilder, starring Jane Cowl. Presented by Herman Shumlin in the American Theater Society Subscription series. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30. Last week.

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Broadway Musketeers," with Ann Sheridan. 2, 5:05, 8:10. Also "Too Hot to Handle," starring Clark Gable and Myrna Loy. 3:20, 6:25, 9:30.

Coolidge Corner—
"Service de Luxe." 1:30, 4:45, 8:05, with Constance Bennett. Also "Moonlight Sonata," 3:25, 6:45, 10:05.

Exeter—
Clark Gable and Myrna Loy in "Too Hot to Handle." 2:45, 5:45, 8:45. Also "The Higgins Family," with James, Lucille, and Russell Gleason. 1:45, 4:45, 7:45.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Angels With Dirty Faces," featuring James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. Fenway: 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:45. Paramount: 9, 12, 3:10, 6:20, 9:30. Also "Down on the Farm," with The Jones Family. Fenway: 2:45, 5:40, 8:35. Paramount: 10:49 a. m., 1:55, 5:05, 8:15.

Fine Arts—
"Bob, Son of Battle." 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 7:40, 9:40. "March of Time." 1:15, 3:15, 5:15, 7:15, 9:15. Tomorrow: An all Disney program: "Pluto's Quin-

Radio Programs—Page 11

puplets," "Wynken-Blynken & Nod," "Donald's Better Self," "Fox Hunt," "Old Mill," "Donald's Nephew," "Hawaiian Holiday," "The Moth and the Flame," "Mickey's Trailer," and "Boat Builders."

Keith Memorial—
"Secrets of a Nurse," with Edmund Lowe and Helen Mack. 10:50 a. m., 1:40, 4:25, 7:15, 10. Also "Swing Sister, Swing," with Ken Murray, Eddie Quillan, Kathryn Kane and Ted Weems. 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3:05, 5:50, 8:35.

Metropolitan—
"Say It in French," with Ray Milland and Olympia Bradna. 10 a. m., 1:05, 4:05, 7, 9:45. Also "Ride a Crooked Mile," featuring Frances Farmer, Leif Erickson and Akim Tamiroff. 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:35.

Normandie—
"I Was a Captive of Nazi Germany." 9:45 a. m., 12:38, 3:16, 6:04, 8:52. Also "Fight for Peace," 11:07 a. m., 1:55, 4:32, 7:31, 10:19.

R. K. O, Boston—
"Girls' School," with Anne Shirley. 11:05 a. m., 1:50, 4:35, 7:20, 10. Also "Secrets of an Actress," featuring Kay Francis. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:30, 6:05, 8:45.

Repertory—
"Big Town Girl," with Claire Trevor and Donald Woods. Also "Little Miss Thoroughbred," featuring John Litel, Ann Sheridan.

South Station Theater —
"Skiing with Hannes and Schneider," "Donald Duck," "The Declaration of Independence," latest newsreels and other shorts. Continuous from 9:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

State and Orpheum—
"The Great Waltz," starring Luise Rainer, Fernand Gravet and Miliza Korjus. Orpheum: 9:25 a. m. Both theaters: 12:30, 3:50, 7, 10:10. Also "A Christmas Carol," with Reginald Owen and Gene Lockhart. Both theaters: 11:25 a. m., 2:35, 5:55.

Strand—
Mickey Rooney and Lewis Stone in "Love Finds Andy Hardy." Also "Fast Company," with Melvyn Douglas. Tomorrow: "Give Me a Sailor," featuring Martha Raye and Bob Hope. Also "Convicted," with Charles Quigley.

Trans-Lux—
Walt Disney cartoon, latest newsreels, sport and travelogue reels. Continuous from 9:30 a. m., to 11:30 p. m.

Tremont—
"Three Blind Mice," with Joel McCrea, Loretta Young and Marjorie Weaver. Also "Three Comrades," featuring Margaret Sullavan, Franchot Tone and Robert Young. Continuous from 8:30 a. m., to 11:30 p. m.

University—
Wayne Morris and Priscilla Lane in "Brother Rat." 3:10, 6:15, 9:30. Also "Torchy Gets Her Man," with Glenda Farrell. 1:35, 4:50, 8:05.

Uptown—
"Brother Rat," with Priscilla Lane and Wayne Morris. 1, 4:05, 7:10, 10:15. Also "A Man to Remember," with Anne Shirley, Lee Lowman. 2:35, 5:40, 8:45.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
"You Can't Take It With You," featuring Jean Arthur, Lionel Barrymore, James Stewart and Edward Arnold. Also "Sons of the Plains," featuring the Mauch Twins. Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

Music

Jordan Hall—
Fourth Christmas Program by the Triad Choral Club and the Triolians. Miss Jessie Dodd, conductor; Claude E. Saunier, accompanist. 8:30.

Longy School of Music—
Program of special Christmas music by the Longy School Chorus. George Faulkner, conductor. Erwin Bodky, harpsichordist. 8:15.

Memorial Church, Harvard University—
Christmas carols. 8:15. Open to the public.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour of American Miniatures by Mrs. Tanner. 11 a. m.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the arts column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Boston Amusements—Theater Notes, Radio, Art

Boston as a 'Tryout' Town Basks in Theatrical Sun

Of six musical shows tested here, four are now in the 'hit' class on Broadway—Straight plays that made their debuts here have fared less well—Two more premieres in prospect.

In the annals of the Boston stage—if anyone bothers with such things nowadays — the present season is likely to be remembered as the year of try-outs. Since Labor Day, six new musical shows and four new plays have taken their preparatory schooling here, and a surprisingly large proportion of them have passed their entrance exams to Broadway with flying colors.

The musical shows have fared much better than the plays. Four out of the six have been successes. Indeed, "Hellzapoppin," "Knickerbocker Holiday," "Leave It to Me," and "The Boys from Syracuse" are among the big money-makers in Manhattan today. "Great Lady" has fallen by the wayside; but "Blackbirds," which folded its wings temporarily after a brief flight in Boston, will take off again in New York within a few days.

Of the plays, "Yankee Fable" foundered on the road. The name of "The Flying Ginzburgs" has been changed, and it will venture into the metropolis under the nom-de-plume of "Off to Buffalo." "American Landscape" is still under observation in New York, and it is yet too early to say whether or not it will settle down for a long stay. As for "The Merchant of Yonkers," it will make a polite bow to Broadway next week, but how cordially it will be received remains to be seen.

Thornton Wilder and Max Reinhardt have succeeded in whittling half an hour from the running time of "The Merchant" and the curtain now falls at about 11 o'clock. The heaviest deletions apparently have been made in the third and fourth acts. Few cuts seem to have been made in the "asides," which are being received with increasing cordiality by audiences at the Colonial. Last night, for instance, a flutter of applause greeted each of these footlights speeches.

♪ ♪ ♪

Coward and Lillie

The list of try-outs will be extended next week by two more arrivals—Noel Coward's new revue, "Set to Music," coming to the Shubert on Dec. 26, and Dodie Smith's English comedy, "Dear Octopus," which will have its first American performances at the Plymouth two nights later.

Mr. Coward is no stranger to this city. It was here that his one-act plays, "Tonight at 8:30," had their first American performances two seasons ago. On Christmas night, four years ago, "Point Valaine" had its premiere at the Colonial. Considerably further back than that, "Bittersweet" made its successful American debut at the Tremont with Evelyn Laye in the leading part.

Mr. Coward will not appear on the stage in the new revue. He will leave that part of the entertainment to Beatrice Lillie—who is quite capable of managing it too. But he has written the sketches, has provided all of the music and the words to the songs, and has directed the production. That should be enough to give a Coward flavor to the entertainment.

In the cast will be Richard Haydn, English comedian; Eva Ortega, singer and dancer from a New York night club; Gladys Henson, who was in the cast of "George and Margaret"; Moya Nugent, Anthony Pellissier, and Kenneth Carten from the "Tonight at 8:30" company; Penelope Dudley-Ward of "French Without Tears"; Maidie Andrews of "Conversation Piece"; and Angus Menzies, Hugh French, and Rosemary Lomax.

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Dodie Smith From London

"Dear Octopus," which arrives on Dec. 28, has already been acted in London. Its Boston visit will be limited to 10 days. Like "Set to Music" it will be produced by John C. Wilson.

The title of the piece comes from a toast proposed during the play: "To the family, that dear octopus from whose tentacles we never quite escape and in our inmost hearts never want to."

Dodie Smith, who is the author, has been represented here previously by "Autumn Crocus" and "Call It a Day." In the present play, the cast will be headed by Lucille Watson, Lillian Gish, and Rose Hobart—all of whom are familiar to theater audiences. Phyllis Povah, Reginald Mason, and Margaret Dale are others who have been chosen for the cast by the playwright, who came to United States to have a hand in the production.

The play, to judge from London reviews, is a quiet one—in Miss Smith's familiar style—about a family reunion during a late autumn week end in a large country house of North Essex. The plot is slight. The son of the family, it appears, is in love with his mother's faithful companion. Confidences are repaired between the mother and one of her daughters, who brings with her nebulous but disturbing memories of Paris. It is domestic details, apparently, which give the play its characteristic flavor.

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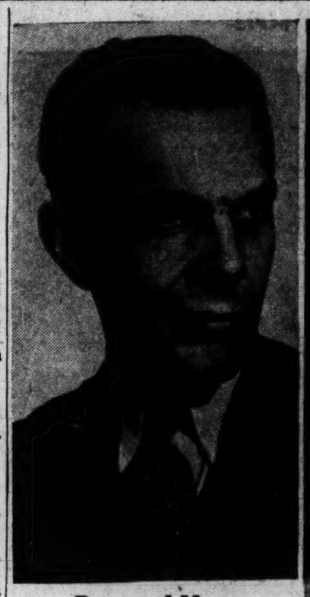
Further Prospects

Though official confirmation is lacking, talk may be heard of plays headed in this direction. Among such prospects seems to be the possibility of a return engagement of "I'd Rather Be Right" and George M. Cohan for the Opera House around the end of February or the first of March. The production did big business when it made its debut at the Colonial a year ago, and it has set some new records for box office receipts in Chicago.

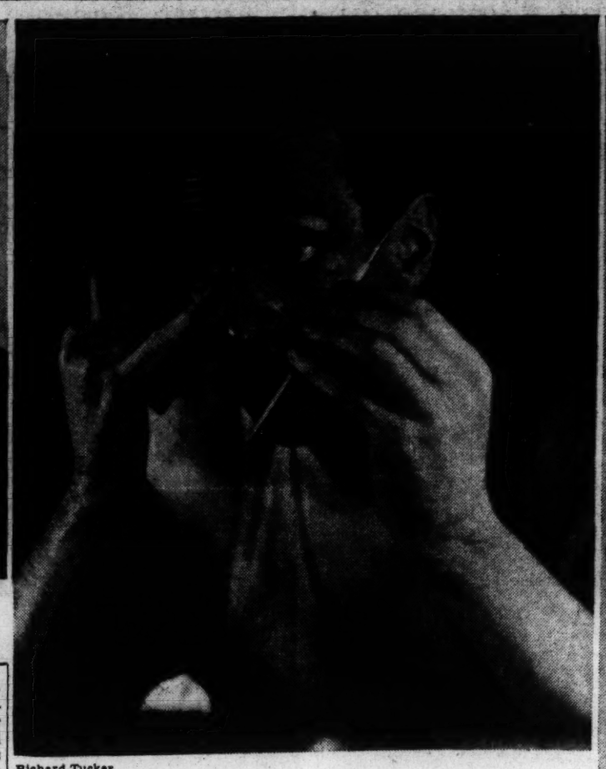
There is likewise report that "Of Mice and Men" will be brought here in a version from which the profanity has been removed.

Katharine Cornell and the Playwrights Company are going ahead with plans for her to act in S. N. Behrman's play, "No Time for Comedy." Jan. 9 has been set tentatively for rehearsals to start. Where the premiere will take place has not been announced.



Raymond Massey

As he looks when he steps from the street into the theater.



Richard Tucker

The Actor at His Dressing Table

Prepares himself with grease paint and make-up pencil to assume the problems and appearance of the Civil War President.

Abraham Lincoln

As Mr. Massey brings him nightly to the stage in "Abe Lincoln of Illinois."

Between Massey and Lincoln

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—At approximately 7:45 every weekday evening, a lanky Canadian climbs a dingy flight of stairs to a dressing room at the Plymouth Theater. About an hour later, the door opens and a lanky Kentuckian emerges. The Canadian is Raymond Massey. The Kentuckian is Abraham Lincoln. Their meeting in that box-like dressing room is propitious for both and especially for "Abe Lincoln in Illinois," Robert E. Sherwood's play which is currently repeating and making history in West Forty-fifth Street.

By grace of a reportorial assignment, this writer had the privilege of watching Mr. Massey's transformation on a recent evening and of talking to Broadway's Lincoln.

"Stay as long as you like," he reassured the writer and a photographer, who hovered about snapping pictures, "you don't bother me a bit."

Lincoln and the Road

Then he sat down at his make-up table. First, he applied a small, pink capsule, later to become the Lincoln wart; and, after that, a worm-like piece of nose putty which he deftly applied and began to mould. While he shaped it, he talked of Abe Lincoln, of the "road" and the movies, of English and American films, of a subsidized theater.

In the first place, Mr. Massey does'nt think that "Abe Lincoln in Illinois" is a particular phenomenon of the times or that it indicates any special trend in the theater.

"There has never been a moment in the last 70 years when the play wouldn't have been just as apposite as it is today," he said.

Character Depends on Author

Mr. Massey confessed that he had approached Lincoln exactly as he would have approached any other stage character.

"It was a particularly long part, so I worked hard," he said simply, "but I didn't 'steep' myself in Lincoln. I read the standard works on him by such people as Sandburg and Tarbell but these were all. I deliberately did not do any research when working on the play in order not to fog the issue. After all, the creation of character is the author's business."

Playing the role has been another matter.

"I am a highly technical author," Mr. Massey explained. "I believe that an actor is sunk if he loses himself in his part. He should always be outside looking in. I can count the house any time during a performance. Most plays I have had technically under control after the first night. But in playing Lincoln, I find that even after nearly two months I still have genuine emotional reactions myself. This has never happened before."

Grease Paint and Movies

Foundation make-up concluded, Mr. Massey began applying a dark brown grease paint and at the same time talked of the movies. He has made films both in England and Hollywood. He thinks British pictures suffer largely from inability to get attractive story material and from extravagant and verbose dialogue.

So far as the movies and the legitimate theater are concerned, Mr. Massey thinks that co-operation between the two is more satisfactory than ever and that the theater—even the road—is in a "terribly healthy state."

Mr. Massey declined "as an alien," to discuss the Federal Theater, but he was quite willing to administer a healthy spanking to England's proposed National Theater. This is not like the WPA, except that it is a subsidized enterprise.

Theater Should Stand on Feet

"As for the National Theater in England, it is the worst scheme I've ever heard of. I hope it won't be brought to function and if it is, I hope it fails. The theater should stand on its own feet commercially and, furthermore, it shouldn't be forced down people's throats. Just look at what subsidy has done for the raido in England."

Mr. Massey rose as he spoke and one suddenly had the uncanny sensation of talking to an anachronism. He had put on his wig—and his make-up was complete. But—as if things weren't sufficiently confused—he was still wearing his modern, shepherd's-plaid trousers. Instead of the earthy epigram one might have expected, the Canadian Lincoln dismissed as "mere coincidence" the fact that three of Broadway's leading actors this season are from the British Commonwealth of Nations. The other two are Robert Morley in "Oscar Wilde" and Maurice Evans in "Hamlet."

Liked Barrymore Hamlet

So far as Shakespeare is concerned, Mr. Massey thinks John Barrymore's Hamlet was the greatest he has ever seen, "a real actor's Hamlet," is the way he puts it.

The callboy rapped on the door with his final warning. Mr. Massey was now clad in leather shirt, rough trousers, heavy boots. We walked downstairs with Abe Lincoln, said good night and watched him as he left for Illinois. Then we stepped out into Forty-Fifth Street. The taxis stormed by. The wind rattled a marquee across the way. On Broadway a million candles illumined the cold night. The door slammed shut on a century as, inside, Abe Lincoln, the young strippling, faced once more the struggles, indecisions, doubts, and tragedy of those early Illinois years.

J. D. B.

Radio Encourages New Ideas Even From Amateur Hands

Behind the Microphone

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Writing scripts for radio programs may have become an art for professional writers, but the radio business has equipped itself to obtain program ideas from its most unlettered fan. Why? Because a million-dollar "show" may be suggested by a few scribbled words on a penny postcard.

This ever-present possibility underlies the whole policy of American radio, as a bulwark against a closed corporation or an exclusive right for famous writers.

Typical of the plans to bag new ideas is that directed by Charles Vanda, program director of the West Coast network of one of the major chains. Because of the entertainment talent available in Hollywood, his office in Columbia Square, in California's "Radio City," is one of the busiest of his network.

To him went the question: "What does one do with an idea for a radio program?"

"First," he said, "write it down. We tell the writer that if he thinks his idea is good enough for us to pay him thousands of dollars (and he usually does), then it certainly is worth an hour of his own time to clarify it on paper.

"Next, we make an appointment to have him drop in with his manuscript. Before handing over, he signs a waiver.

Two Interviewers

"We have two persons," he continued, 'who do nothing but interview such persons. The ideas need not be in final script form, but can merely be a paragraph outlining the scope of his idea. The interviewer decides if it has promise, and refers it to one of us," indicating the headquarters' executives. "Then we have a conference over it, and if it turns out to be one in a million, the chances are that its final form, as heard in your house, will be quite different from the bare idea as presented in that first interview.

"We do not deny the possibility that a script can be handed in and broadcast without a single change of a word for adaption to character assignments. But the movies have yet to get their first 'perfect script,' so we don't expect ours for a while yet."

American Characteristic

Mr. Vanda, who is responsible for many of the programs now emanating from here, believes it an American characteristic for every listener, at some time or other, to come to the conclusion, while twirling his dial, that: "I could write a better show than that with my left hand."

"And," reveals Mr. Vanda, "a surprising number of them actually sit down and try to prove it.

"Now understand, we don't want to discourage them, but we try to make it plain that unless talent is there, they ought to spend their whole time improving themselves as accountants, salesmen, or housewives—much as this might injure our improvement.

"Recently I had announced over the air that I would read every manuscript submitted. Within a few weeks, more than 11,000 had arrived. I had to hire a special staff to help me. When we got through, we had found only three with commercial possibilities, and so far only one has been bought by a sponsor.

Training Indispensable

"This convinces us that radio has reached a point where special talent and training are indispensable, or at least the only guarantees for creating successful programs. There may have been a time when almost any idea would have been acceptable merely because it was something new. Now radio is a professional rival in a competitive field of entertainment. Its value to commerce has a high potential, and companies are willing to spend big money for attractions.

"Instead of springing full-blown from the brow of some obscure, casual listener, practically all our programs evolve from experiences of our various staff members. Take one of those few ideas that come off the street. One of our announcers may see in it a chance to incorporate some hankering that has come to him during his routine. Then we find we have certain musical or acting talent available for which economical parts can be adapted. Finally, our permanent script writers mould all these things together smoothly. The result may be almost unrecognizable to the person who submitted the basic idea. But we give him credit for everything he contributes.

Plagiarism Problem

"Plagiarism, of course, is our biggest problem. Just recently we had to cancel two deals over what we thought were original ideas. A striking parallel with previous programs came to light only after the contracts had been signed. Rather than fight any suit, we withdrew, believing we could better use the time and money elsewhere. What complicates the situation is the honest fact that coincidences do happen, and persons in widely different parts of the country sometimes get the same idea at the same time."

Mr. Vanda launched into reasons why he or any other radio excutive can not afford to help any unknown, unpublished person "to decide whether to become a radio writer or a garage mechanic. He himself must have the talent."

Then he turned to his vast stack of edited mail and eagerly said: "Well, I've got to see if there's another Major Bowes or Professor Quiz in this pile."

Portraits From Mexico

By Dorothy Adlow

Once again the subject of Mexico occupies the attention of a Boston artist. Margo Allen, better known for her sculpture, is exhibiting at the Grace Horne Galleries, 71 Newbury Street, a collection of portraits which she drew in Mexico.

Miss Allen has sought certain qualities of decoration and sobriety which have characterized the draftsmanship of more eminent Mexican artists of today. We are reminded immediately of Rivera on the one hand; Orozco on the other. Both these Mexicans have evolved a native style.

Miss Allen, however, is no superficial imitator. In drawing she is aided by her achievements as a sculptor. She skillfully achieves a sense of volume, full, plastic indication through a sensitive and forceful handling of contours. The line has full responsibility for modelled surface. It is well-defined, and takes direction with utmost assurance. In her desire to simplify her means of expression, she stylizes her design occasionally.

Such portraits could well be made in Iceland or Tahiti or Central Italy. They are not peculiarly Mexican, for this style is a sophisticated derivation. Students of art will be reminded of Florentine primitives, of Chinese portraitists, of varied sources. Somehow today the artist has almost too much inspiration from newly studied or freshly discovered material of the past.

Looking at Miss Allen's drawings, we feel more strongly than ever how boundary-less is modern art in such a boundary-aware world. Sensitive artists everywhere see eye to eye. They all benefit from the extraordinary repertory of artifacts which are being discovered and classified and evaluated by art historians, archaeologists, and anthropologists. The somber facial expressions, the almond eyes and stylized features are a far cry indeed from the photographic portraiture so commonly seen in crayon portraits. But here is one answer to the excessive naturalism with which the art of painting has been burdened.

Exhibiting also at these galleries is John C. E. Taylor of Hartford. In a dozen canvases, Mr. Taylor reveals a temperament and technique which is not uncommon among contemporary paniters in America. He works in a detached mood, aiming for design, cleanly placed contours, and smoothly worked textures. His pictures are full of composure, utterly tranquil. Outstanding are portraits of individual flowers greatly magnified, the iris, the magnolia, the camelia, the calla lily; each painstakingly outlined and authentically characterized.

More interesting were the smaller, or natural sized still-lifes, such as "Cyclamen," "Roses in a Basket," "Fruits and Flowers." Mr. Taylor continues to work with a clean brush, well-defined outlines, and neatly-arranged pattern. The detachment of mood, the extreme objectivity may become oppressive. We wonder a little what is the use of painting white roses, if the artist cannot add some personal note which graces the subject with interest beyond the sheer fact of identification. This impersonality we have noted in pictures by Luigi Lucioni among other young Americans who are well received.

Mr. Taylor, in his landscapes, shows kinship with the stylistic peculiarities of Rockwell Kent. Elsewhere he reminds us of Charles Sheeler, in a picture called "The White Barn."

Mr. Taylor's pictures, through their resemblance to the work of active and well-received American painters, stir thoughts about current American painting in general. Here is apparently an expression of this environment, and of this epoch. It does not resemble workmanship of the French or German schools; it is more perhaps like the painting of certain English and Canadian artists. Perhaps we are already coming to an idiom which can safely be designated, "American."

Shorts and Trailers

Disney at the Fine Arts

Disney cartoon fans will find a feast awaiting them at the Fine Arts Theater, beginning tomorrow and continuing through Saturday. Mickey, Minnie, Donald Duck, Goofy, Pluto and various other Disney characters will be on view in the following program: "Hawaiian Holiday," "Pluto's Quintuplets," "The Old Mill," "Boat Builders," "Donald's Better Self," "The Moth and the Flame," "Donald's Nephews," "Mickey's Trailer," "Wynken, Blynken, and Nod," and "The Fox Hunt." The English film, "Bob, Son of Battle," ends its run at the Fine Arts today.

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The Three Little Pigs

Speaking of Mr. Disney recalls that another epic involving the Three Little Pigs is on its way. Their vehicle is to be "The Practical Pig." The big bad wolf and three of his incorrigible offspring will also take part in the proceedings.

Jitney Players End 10,000-Mile Tour

The Jitney Players ended a national tour recently in Bridgeport, Conn., thus concluding their fifteenth season. Starting early in September with four American plays, they covered 10,000 miles and visited 23 States in the South, Southwest, Midwest, and East. Their repertory included "Both Your Houses," "End of Summer," ". . . and for Yale," and a new version of "Rip Van Winkle."

Ethel Barrymore Colt was Manager and leading actress of the troupe this year. She took the company over four seasons ago from Alice Keating Cheney, who with her husband, Bushnell Cheney, founded the Jitney Players in 1923.

Following the holidays, the Jitney Players will travel along the Atlantic seaboard.

An Approach to Art

For those who wish to increase their ability to appreciate art one sure road lies open: to proceed from the familiar to the unfamiliar. Upon this workable basis A. Philip McMahon, Professor of Fine Arts at New York University, in "The Art of Enjoying Art" (New York: Whittlesey House. $3), builds an approach to the enjoyment of art. Advancing upon such a road, the inquirer does not become bewildered during his encounters with details of expression, for these details are but the local color of certain large fundamentals that are characteristic of art as a whole. Such local color is merely a manifestation of qualities that pertain particularly to each medium of art expression—painting, sculpture, the various processes of print making, architecture, and the minor arts.

Out of experience that is common to all, Professor McMahon begins with the consideration of "works of art that we can see and touch." He is not concerned with the recounting of his own adventures in sensibility, for what would be a substitution of his experience for that of his reader. He does not offer as art enlightenment of literature primarily—readable though he always is—but an equipment that leads to the enjoyment of the works of art themselves.

Professor McMahon proceeds from the first touch-and-see level of art understanding to the level of technique and finally to the level of form. For each level he provides explanatory outlines, with examples showing how these fundamentals may be applied. He would have you look at each picture or object until it yields some part of its secret, and you perform your function of completing the work of art under observation. Only thus may the inquirer pass the barriers set up by banalties of execution and appreciation, achieving individuality of response to universal emotions.

From this book one may learn to discard unrelated generalities about color, vision, values, light, pattern, and space while acquiring a working knowledge of these elements of pictorial organization. Then the progress is by easy and clear stages through variations of the several mediums of expression. Through such a process the student may come in due course to be able to think art, yes, and read art, discerning through implications of the finished work the impulses that gave it significant form.

Finally the study arrives at a consideration of the whole and the part shape and structure, proportion and rhythm, social service of aesthetics, and systems of aesthetics. Included are a bibliography, a working index and 220 illustrations.

E. C. S.

O'Neill Play in Cambridge

Eugene O'Neill's "Beyond the Horizon" will be presented at Brattle Hall, Cambridge, Jan. 10 and 11, by the Community Theater Society of Cambridge.

Rose Coughlin plays the part of Ruth Mayo. Others in the cast are: Gladys Rhodes, Estelle Rosselli, Richard E. Davis, Anthony Alving, Harry Estabrook, Franklin Benoit, and Edward Dimock.

The production is under the direction of John Perkins. Richard E. Davis has designed the settings.

Waiting for the First Snowfall

Original Lithograph by Joseph Butera

Boston artist's work recently on display at the Boston Art Club.

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Harvard Packs Its Bags For Christmas Vacations

The Week at Harvard

Tomorrow thousands of Harvard students will attend their last classes of this term—attendance is rigorously required except for honor students—and the Christmas holidays will have begun.

More than a few will lug a suitcase to their last lecture in order to speed their way to train, plane, bus, or car—all of which will be taxed to capacity to handle homeward-bound scholars, traveling in some cases to points as distant as California or Bermuda.

In a few of these suitcases will be a book or so, even at the sacrifice of an extra pair of trousers, for immediately after the holiday recess comes the winter reading period for the first three weeks of January. And then come midyear examinations.

Students Wanted

It isn't often that Harvard advertises for students. Generally the shoe is on the other foot, for the university often turns down a large percentage of applicants.

But nevertheless today Phillips Brooks House, student welfare society of the university, is in the market for students—and especially Boston students!

Greater Boston high school graduates who want free tutoring in college subjects are being invited to apply for admission to Harvard's new "undergraduate faculty" plan, under which 25 more Boston boys will be added after the college midyear examinations to the 50 who have been working all fall with students as individual instructors.

The "undergraduate faculty" was started by students last spring to aid high school graduates financially unable to attend college. Almost 100 undergraduates, most of them honor students, have volunteered to give one or two evenings a week to the informal teaching. Forty of the students are now on the waiting list, and will be assigned to the 25 new "extra-curricular freshmen."

Under a new arrangement, a few "tutees" who have shown exceptional promise will be given scholarships at the University Extension evening courses at Harvard and other Boston colleges. Library, laboratory, and lecture facilities at Harvard have been made available to them. Vocational guidance tests are also offered by Phillips Brooks House.

The formation of conference groups in history, economics, and English composition, under the guidance of Daniel Aaron, Lloyd G. Reynolds, and Kenneth Kempton, of the Harvard staff, will help link the "tutees" informally to the regular Harvard instructors.

In charge of the program are Lawrence Lader '41, of New York City; and E. Langdon Burwell '41, of East Aurora, N. Y.

Lowes Resigns

One of the last of the renowned "academic aristocracy," which helped spread the fame of Harvard to every corner of the globe, announced his retirement from active service today when Prof. John Livingston Lowes, Francis Lee Higginson Professor of English Literature, notified the Harvard Corporation of his intention to cease teaching at the end of the present academic year.

A member of the famous group of Harvard "intellectuals" which included Kittredge, Whitehead, and the beloved "Copey," Professor Lowes was at once appointed Professor Emeritus by the Corporation, the appointment to take effect next September.

A fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and numerous other societies here and abroad, holder of eight honorary degrees from universities, and author of many books, Professor Lowes has been known to several generations of Harvard students for his English 21, which deals with English Literature, exclusive of the drama, from 1500 to 1603.

Refugee Conference

Its monetary objective now nearly two-thirds achieved, Harvard's student committee to Aid German Refugees will continue its drive with an intercollegiate conference on the refugee problem to be held in New York during the Christmas recess.

Encouraged by a letter from President Roosevelt, Robert E. Lane '39, Chairman of the Harvard Committee, announced that approximately 100 colleges in the East, South, and Middle West have been invited to send delegates to the conference, which is to be held on Dec. 27 at International House.

"I have received your letter of Dec. 2, and am deeply interested to note the plans which the President and Corporation of Harvard University and the student body are making to provide scholarships and support for refugees of all creeds from Germany," the President's letter said.

"This program appears to be in the best traditions of the University, and I sincerely hope that it will be taken up by other institutions throughout the country."

Following the lead of Harvard, which set up 20 scholarships of $500 each, Radcliffe has set up two similar scholarships, while M. I. T. has contributed five more. These three institutions, along with Simmons College are also organizing a joint committee to sponsor benefit performances in Boston to raise additional money.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, Dec. 21

1:00	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc
	Shortwave	
3:00	W1XAL	15.25mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Christian Science Program

For Wednesday, Dec. 21

2:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc). Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Shop at DEXTER'S for intimate, practical Christmas Gifts
Hosiery—Lingerie
House Coats
Pajamas—Gowns
Gloves—Bags
162 Mass. Ave., Boston
Next to Rhodes

Higher Education Strikes a Canine Note

Dog University's Senior Class in Obedience

Seven of the advanced pupils of the Hartford training school, sponsored by the Nutmeg Dog Club, are shown here with their handlers: Mrs. J. W. Beatman with Norwegian Elkhound, Ch. Green Meadow Marco Polo; Wallace A. Dean, with collie, Image of Lukeo; Capt. Herman Schendel, with German shepherd, Erma of Cosalta; John J. Baird, with boxer, Azot se Sumbula; A. R. Meyers with collie, Duke of Orrdom; Walter L. Sellers with chow chow, Keegan Chan; Raymond H. Dower with wire-haired fox terrier, Glynhir Miss Gayety.

Connecticut Sees Socialist-G. O. P. Link for Control

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 20—A Republican-Socialist coalition seems certain to control the Connecticut Senate of 1939.

Suggestions from Republican sources that Cornelius J. Moylan of Hartford be the Republican candidate for President pro tempore of the upper house paves the way to the combination. Here is the unusual situation in the Connecticut State Senate:

With 35 seats, the Senate is split three ways. Republicans elected 16 Senators, two short of a majority. Democrats elected 17, one short of enough to control. Two Bridgeport Socialists complete the number. The Republicans must have the support of both of them to prevail.

When the same situation arose in 1935, with three Socialists, 15 Republicans and 17 Democrats in the body, the Socialists sided with the Republicans. Charges that they entered into a "deal" have plagued them ever since. This year the Socialists have indicated they intend to run no such risk. The selection of Senator-elect Moylan would solve their difficulties. Although a Republican, Mr. Moylan also had the support of Socialists in his Hartford district, was the nominee on both the Republican and Socialist tickets, and owes his election over Democrat Joseph P. Cooney to the combined Republican-Socialist vote he polled.

Continuance Assured of Many Adult Recreation Projects

(Continued from Page 9)

and counterpanes, make art objects, and to meet her neighbors on a friendly basis."

Widely Accepted

That this philosophy is widely accepted among socially minded planners, as well as government executives, is indicated by the fact that the National Recreation Association reports that $22,000,000 more were spent in the United States for organized municpal recreation in 1937 than in 1910—and this exclusive of the vast sums spent by the Federal Government.

The Adult Recreation program in Boston began early in 1933, during the depression period, when the Mayor appointed a committee to work out a recreational program for the part-time workers and the unemployed. As a result of this, several game rooms were opened in municipal buildings throughout the city. From this developed the six-point program previously referred to which has been developing along community lines and with neighborhood participation.

The Federal Government supplies for this Adult Recreation Project salaries of all workers connected with it. It is directly responsible for the opportunity afforded the City of Boston to make this contribution to the history of public recreation. Responsibility for its administration is vested in a State Administrator, Director of Division of Education and Recreation, down through the Administrative Assistant in charge of Boston.

The Department of Public Welfare, as sponsor for the project, appropriates money for overhead charges, for rental, materials and equipment. The sponsor's agent—Community Service of Boston, Inc.—contributes an additional sum for rentals, provides executive guidance and supplies the services of six directors in various fields. Thus, the Federal Government, the city itself and one of the outstanding private recreation agencies are making it possible for Boston to extend opportunities to men and women who heretofore had not been considered in the general scheme of public recreation.

Fitchburg Sentinel Observes Centenary

FITCHBURG, Mass., Dec. 20 (AP)—Celebrating its 100th anniversary, the Fitchburg Sentinel today issued a special edition in which it not only traced its own growth but that of Fitchburg as well.

A 12-page supplement, printed on coated ivory stock, described the history of the paper and of five other firms which also have been in existence for 100 years.

Numerous cuts were sprinkled through the special supplement which accompanied a regular 32-page edition. Cuts included wood and steel engravings, old views of the city and an air view of modern Fitchburg.

Boston Includes Its Needy Citizens In Holiday Giving

Although holiday buying continued in high gear in Boston today, attention of many groups was diverted toward charitable and social interests which are traditionally a large part of New England Christmas observance.

Maj. Paul Hines, Director of Appeal for the Disabled Veterans Chrismas Remembrance Committee, asked for acceleration in the giving of funds for purchase of gifts for the 4,000 disabled Massachusetts war veterans still in Government hospitals. Allan Forbes, President of the State Street Trust Company, is acting as Treasurer to receive donations for this purpose.

As usual, the chief Christmas activity will concentrate on bringing happiness to children. The Firnabank Club of the First National Bank of Boston gave its eighteenth annual Christmas gathering last night as employees of the bank and their families enjoyed a musical program and a view of the large tree loaded with gifts for needy children.

These presents were purchased with money donated by bank workers. Mrs. Edna Park was in charge of this endeavor. Gifts included 2,332 articles of clothing, 2,028 toys, including a large furnished doll house, a phonograph, and other toys of a character not usually found in free distributions. In addition, employees donated baskets of food for some 80 families.

The North End Union is giving a series of Christmas parties for some 800 youngsters this week. Singing of carols and distribution of gifts, including beautifully-dressed dolls donated by the girls of Wellesley College, is scheduled. Parties are given at 20 Parmenter Street at 4 p. m. every afternoon through Friday.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Are in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Boston Hour	"Dance Interlude"	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
5:15 Carol recital	"Terry and the Pirates"	"Your Family": sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 Interviews	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Circus sketch	"Tom Mix": sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Baseball School	Children's program
6:00 News Service	News; weather; music	News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Howie Wing": sk.	Dance Revue	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sport comment	Adrian Rollini's Orch.	Voice, organ, violin	Dinner Concert	Sport comment
6:45 "Rhythm Revue"	Lowel Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	"The Johnson Family"	"Panhandle Four"
7:00 "County Seat"	"Easy Aces": sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Gene Nickerson's Orch
7:15 Hollywood comment	"Mr. Keen": sketch	"Vocal Varieties"	News commentator	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Helen Menken in	Violin recital	Dramatized news	"20th Century Music"	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 "Second Husband"	"Campus Chatter"	"Don't You Believe It"	"20th Century Music"	Dance music
8:00 "Big Town"; Edward G. Robinson	"Iolanthe": soloists and orchestra	Russ Morgan's Orch.; vocal group	"The Green Hornet"; dramatization	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 Al Jolson and	"Information, Please";	"For Men Only"; inter-	Morton Gould's Orch.	"Songs—Old and New"
8:30 company; guest	questions and answers	view; music	Morton Gould's Orch.	Hans Buchwald Hour of
8:45				Music
9:00 "We, the People"	"Mary and Bob"; dra-	Frank Crumit; Julia	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	Variety Hour
9:15 "We, the People"	matic program	Sanderson; quiz	WOR Symphony Orch.	Variety Hour
9:30 Benny Goodman's	Eugene Conley, tenor	"Fibber McGee" com-	piano soloist	Variety Hour
9:45 Orchestra	concert orchestra	edy variety program	Third period, Bruins-	Variety Hour
10:00 Dr. Christian of	"If I Had the Chance";	Bob Hope; "Blondie"	Americans, hockey	Gypsy Music
10:15 "River's End"	network interviews	"Skinnay" Ennis' Orch	"Stars Over Manhattan"	Gypsy Music
10:30 Musicale	"Rhythm School"	"Uncle Ezra" sketch	Sammy Kaye's Orch	Pete Herman's Orch
10:45 "Tango Time"	Network talk	Kemper and company	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; weather; music	News Service	Jimmie Grier's Orch.	"Reflections"
11:15 Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Jimmie Grier's Orch.	Gene Nickerson's Or.
11:30 Glen Miller's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Lou Breese's Orchestra	"Salute to Cities"	Sammy Robbins' Orch
11:45 Glen Miller's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Lou Breese's Orchestra	"Salute to Cities"	Sammy Robbins' Orch

Wednesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 "Minute Men"	News; "Morning Review"	"George and Juanita"	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 "Minute Men"	"Church in Wildwood"	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Jimmie and Dick	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	News Service	
7:45 News Service	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	"Morning Watch"	
8:00 Forecasts; music	Weather; "Woman Buys"	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Musical Timetable
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Musical Clock"	Weather Service	Organ recital	Musical Timetable
8:30 "The Handy Man"	"Swing Serenade"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	Musical Timetable
8:45 "Hits and Encores"	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	Musical Timetable
9:00 "Food Magician"	News; "As You Like It"	"Get Thin to Music"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Piano lessons
9:15 "Montana Slim"	"As You Like It"	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Jimmy Shearer, songs
9:30 "Joyce Jordan"	"Breakfast Club"	Household talk	Studio talk	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	"Gospel Singer"	"Julia Blake" sketch	Studio talk	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Kitty Kelly; sketch	"Your Home and Mine"	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch	"Morning Sing"	Studio speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Jane Arden"	"John's Other Wife"	"Morning Sing"	"Music of the Masters"
10:30 "Hilltop House"	Bob Carroll, baritone	"Just Plain Bill"	"Choir Loft"; organ	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"	"Central City" sketch	Dramatic sketch	"Singing Strings"	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Shopping Service	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Studio interview	Angus Ross, songs
11:15 Scattergood Baines	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Hillbilly group	Ann Nigro, pianist
11:30 "Big Sister"; sketch	Weather; music	"Young Widder Brown"	"Melody Strings"	Cooking School
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. Sludger	"Road of Life"; sketch	The Hitmakers; orch.	News commentator
12:00 Commentator	News; music; stocks	"Don Artiste"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "Nancy James"; sk.	"Voice of the Farm"	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agriculture talk	Italian program
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"	Italian music program.	"Sleepy Hollow Gang"
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour	"Song Shoppers"	Italian music program.	"Sleepy Hollow Gang"
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	National Farm Hour	News Service	Christmas Party; J.	"The Monitor News"
1:15 Dramatic sketch	Farm Radio News	"George and Juanita"	Cherniavsky's Orch.	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Road of Life"	Music; talk	Marjorie Mills Hour	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:45 "This Day I Ours"	"Those Happy Gilmans"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Voice of Experience"	Folk Songs
2:00 News Service	"Betty and Bob"	"Musical Roundup"	Helene Daniels, songs	"Classical Album"
2:15 "Piano Parade"	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Musical Roundup"	Sylvia Barry; Alan Gerard, soloists	"Classical Album"
2:30 "Christmas on the	"Valiant Lady"; sketch	Concert Internationale	Treasures in Melody	Minette Holtzmann
2:45 Plains"	"Betty Crocker"	Concert Internationale		Book Reviews
3:00 Columbia Keyboard	Music from Berlin; so-	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	City Hall interviews	"Sleepy Hollow Gang"
3:15 Concert	loists; choir; orch.	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Bill Lewis, baritone	"Sleepy Hollow Gang"
3:30 Columbia Salon	Rakov's Orchestra	Pepper Young's Family	"Cats and the Fiddle"	Religious program
3:45 Orchestra	Weather; news	"Guiding Light"; sketch	"Bookshelf"	Religious program
4:00 Le Brun Sisters	Club Matinee; variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Network talk	Sport reports
4:15 Dance music	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"; serial	"Midstream"	Sport reports
4:30 C. Hector's Orch.	Library of Congress	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	"The Music Box"	Sport reports
4:45 C. Hector's Orch.	Christmas program	"Girl Alone"; sketch	"The Music Box"	Sport reports
5:00 The Boston Hour	Dance Interlude	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Sports reports	"Reading the Comics"
5:15 Christmas carols	"Terry and the Pirates"	"Your Family"; sketch	Sports reports	Sport reports
5:30 Interviews	"Don Winslow"; sk.	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sports reports	Sport reports
5:45 Circus sketch	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Children's Corner"	Children's program
6:00 News	News; weather; music	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Howie Wing"; sk.	Dance Revue; talk	Sports Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian radio review
6:30 Sports comment	"Serenaders"; vocal	"Spotlight Revue"	Dinner concert	Sport comment
6:45 Rhythm Revue	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendesvous"	Johnson Family	"Serenade"
7:00 Harvard talk	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Gene Nickerson's Orch.
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	Edwin C. Hill	"Last Parade"	"Five Star Final"
7:30 "Ask-It-Basket";	"Revelers"; quartet	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 questions; answers	"Vocal Variety"	"Four Stars Tonight"	dramatic sketch	Dance Music
8:00 "Gang Busters";	"Midweek Function";	"One Man's Family";	College of Music; Clan.	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 dramatic sketch	swing recordings	dramatic sketch	Symphony Orchestra	"Miss Gerry's Swing"
8:30 Paul Whiteman's	"Hobby Lobby"; Dave	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.;	Henry Hallstead's Or.	"Varieties"; music
8:45 Orchestra; guests	Elman, m. c.	vocalists	Henry Hallstead's Or.	Johannes Steel
9:00 Star Theater;	Jubilee Singers	"Town Hall Tonight"	Christmas carols	"The Question Box"
9:15 Adolphe Menjou;	Network program	with Fred Allen and	Tommy Blue's Orch.	"The Question Box"
9:30 Frances Dee in	"Wings for the Martins"	Company; interviews;	"Jewish Contributions	American Forum
9:45 "Chanson de Noel"	dramatization	P. Van Steeden's Orch.	to Civilization"	American Forum
10:00 "It Can Be Done";	Disabled Veterans'	Kay Kyser's Kollege of	"Famous Jury Trials"	Julie Wintz's Orch.
10:15 Edgar A. Guest	Christmas Remembrance	Musical Knowledge	"Famous Jury Trials"	Julie Wintz's Orch.
10:30 Buddy Clark's Musical Weekly	Disabled Veterans' Christmas Remembrance	Kay Kyser's Kollege of Musical Knowledge	"Music Counter"; Edna O'Dell; Harold Stokes'	Pete Herman's Orch "The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; weather; music	Yankee News Service	Orchestra	Amateur Night in Har-
11:15 Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Nye Mayhew's Orchestra	lem; variety
11:30 Vincent Lopez's Orchestra	"The Music You Want"	Dick Gasparre's Orch.	Anson Weeks' Orch.	Amateur Night in Har-
11:45	"The Music You Want"	Dick Gasparre's Orch.	Anson Weeks' Orch.	lem; variety

Change in Schedule

Massachusetts

Springfield—Week of Jan. 2, 9 a. m., WSPR, 1140kc.

'Monitor Views the News' Granted More Time on Air

An additional period of "The Monitor Views the News," will be radiocast on week days over Station WORL, Boston, at 1 p. m., beginning Tuesday, Dec. 27. At present there is a daily period, week days, at 3 p. m. WORL rediocasts on a frequency of 290 kilocycles.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

School for 'Bow-wows' Sets New Standards for Dogdom

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 20—Hartford dogs are going to school.

Thirty-two dogs of 13 different breeds bark "here" during roll call at obedience training class every Tuesday night, and then "recite" with ease and enthusiasm.

They walk at heel, jump on command, sit, wait for their masters to return, and generally behave like good pupils.

Recently, they had visitors, Mrs. Whitehouse Walker, of Bedford Hills, N. Y., who started obedience training classes in this country—there are 14—and Miss Blanche Saunders, who trains Mrs. Walker's famous Carillon poodles.

The class, sponsored by the Nutmeg Dog Club, which will be two years old next April, has been meeting weekly since June. Obedience training enthusiasts and their dogs come from Hartford and surroundings towns, from Springfield and Longmeadow, Mass., and from as far away as Woodbury, in Litchfield County.

The group met out of doors in Keney Park until fall. Then the class moved into the comparative warmth of an indoor parking station, which used to be a car barn, where the dogs may stand on blankets, normally used to cover motor engines, as they wait their turns.

Classes last about 10 minutes. There is much repetition. Trainers combine the spoken command with hand signals. There is an art to bringing up a well-mannered dog; to an on-looker it seems that the lesson is for the handlers as well as for the dogs.

Membership is not restricted to dog club members, nor to pedigreed or show dogs; anyone with a dog and a lot of patience is welcome. The fee is 25 cents when club members handle the class; 50 cents when there is a professional trainer.

Dickens' 'Carol' Read by Paine

Seventy-one years ago Charles Dickens read his Christmas Carol in a crowded, gas-lit hall at Tremont Temple. Of the reception of his reading he wrote home: "The Bostonians were quite astounding in their demonstrations. I never saw anything like them on Christmas Eve."

Last night in the Arlington Street Parish House and at two movie theaters Bostonians hearing Dickens' story were again "quite astounding in their demonstrations."

It was the regular monthly meeting of the Dickens Fellowship at Arlington Street and Edward P. Paine, author of "Dickens Days in Boston," read the moving tale in front of a large color sketch he had drawn of Bob Chratchit and Tiny Tim. Testy old Scrooge, as well as his new regenerated self, his good-natured nephew, the jovial Bob Cratchit, the three "Christmas spirits," all came tumbling into the bright room imagination makes in interested listeners.

Two WPA Workers Held

A Somerville WPA supervisor and a WPA timekeeper were held for the Federal Grand Jury today after U. S. Commissioner Harry N. Guterman had heard charges of forgery in connection with pay checks. It was alleged that false entries were made after the discharge of certain WPA workers.

IDEAL CHRISTMAS GIFTS

The Greatest Selection of Nationally Known CHENEY ARROW AND BOTANY TIES AT $1.00
AN EQUALLY LARGE SELECTION OF OTHER TIES FROM 55c to 2.50
Another Suggestion in Tomorrow's Monitor
Charles David
BOSTON
232 Mass. Ave. (2 Stores) North Station

WATCHES for her Christmas AND FOR HIS
Smith Patterson Co

A. Waltham, a new 17-jewel strap watch of rugged design $24.75
B. Hamilton, 17 jewels, 14k natural gold filled, 18k figures and hands. New double-curve case $52.50
C. Elgin, a slender new design, $24.75
D. Hamilton, hand-carved 14k natural gold case, of new design, 17 jewels $55
E. Movado, 17 jewels, natural gold-filled, distinctive new design $47.50
F. Smith Patterson, 17 jewels, unusual value for so small a watch $25
G. Hamilton, 17 jewels, 14k gold, new small size paved with diamonds $100

Other Walthams vary from $12.75 to $75. Hamiltons vary from $35 to $400 and up. Other Elgins vary from $19.75 up to $75. Movado watches vary from $30 to $300. Smith Patterson watches from $25 to $200. Patek Philippes vary from $150 to $1800.

WATERPROOFED FOR SKI-ING, a sturdy stainless steel watch waterproofed for all outdoor sports, even swimming. For men, 7-jewel movement, $15, or with 17 jewels, $20. For women, a smaller size, 7-jewel movement, $16.50.

Charge and Budget Accounts

Smith Patterson
Diamond Merchants
JEWELERS SPECIALIZING IN GIFTS SINCE 1876
Corner of Summer and Arch Streets, Boston

CUT YOUR OVERHEAD SAFELY...

WITH MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE

Of course you can reduce fire insurance costs—with maximum protection, too! All you need to do is take advantage of the "Agency Mutual" plan offered by Quincy Mutual Fire Insurance Company. Under this plan, thousands of New England property owners and tenants have saved at least ONE DOLLAR in every FIVE on property insurance premiums—totaling more than $5,000,000 paid to all policyholders since this Company was founded in 1851. Such enormous savings are the result of sound, conservative management; the careful selection of property risks.

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It will save you money to get facts from your Quincy Mutual agent today. Write us for his address and telephone number.

HELP PREVENT FIRE. Make sure all wiring and electrical devices are properly installed. Watch for worn insulation.

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AGENTS EVERYWHERE IN NEW ENGLAND TO SERVE YOU

NICKERSON'S
GIFTS for MEN
NECKWEAR 65c to 3.50
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LUXURIOUS ROBES 5.00 to 20.00
SWEATERS 4.00 to 13.50
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NICKERSON The Haberdasher
298 Washington Street
opp. School Street
BOSTON

Increased Interest Shown in Pro Football—N. L. Averages—Baseball Meetings

Striking Upward Trend In Sports Noted by Experts

(Note: This is last of a series analyzing results of the eighth annual Associated Press sports poll. It deals with replies of the Nation's sports editors to the question: What were the principal trends of the 1938 sports season?)

NEW YORK, Dec. 20 (AP)—The striking increase in attendance and interest in professional sports, particularly pro football, was singled out today as the outstanding sports trend of 1938.

More than 50 separate trends were noted by the 70 sports editors participating in the eighth annual Associated Press sports poll, but the main emphasis was placed on the growth of professional attractions with pro football as the bell-wether.

Games Faster

Better showmanship was credited with at least a share in the upward move in attendance not only for football, but also for baseball. Rules changes, it was noted, had speeded up such other games as hockey, basketball and college football with beneficial results at the box office. A sharp increase in the number of women fans helped baseball attendance, and both baseball and football were aided by the increase in night games.

Oddly enough the general attendance rise in spectator sports has been accompanied by a remarkable growth in such participation sports as skiing, skating, bowling, badminton and soft-ball, although one observer thought the last-named sport was on the downgrade.

A long series of trends, largely technical were noted in football, especially the college brand. Among these were the trends toward heavier scoring, more field goals, greater use of the forward pass as a consistent gainer, increased use of sideline punting, a sharp let-down in lateral passing and other forms of "razzle dazzle" in favor of less risky offensive maneuvers, and heavy increased use of the reverse.

Better Balance

Although one observer felt there was less recruiting and subsidizing in college football, others remarked on a general easing of the official bans on such practices. Several made a point of the tremendous growth of six-man and 150-pound football as well as increased interest in the high school brand. Others noted a better balance between small and large college football, indicating less concentration of football material in the big schools.

The New York Yankees' complete domination of major league baseball and the efforts of their rivals to match the world champions in sheer power was noted.

Lower golf scores were accompanied by decreased interest in tournament golf in the opinion of several sports editors. Others commented on the decline in boxing and wrestling, especially the latter.

Other trends noted included: increased emphasis on the team rather than the individual; increased capitalizing on sports reputations by outstanding stars; the wide-spread hiring of minor league figures as major league managers, and the over-balance of the offense in almost every sport.

Pro Grid Game Aids Coaching

CHICAGO, Dec. 20 (AP)—A few years of professional football, says George Halas, owner of the Chicago Bears, is the ideal preparation for a college football coach.

"A boy with pro experience is much better qualified to coach college players than the boy who goes into coaching immediately after graduation," Halas contends.

"The pros know more football and they learn how to get along with and handle players. Why, I've had recruits from college who had to be taught the fundamentals of the game all over again after they joined the Bears."

But can pro football afford to lose such stars as Cliff Battles and Riley Smith, formerly of the Washington Redskins? Battles, the National Professional League's leading ground gainer in 1937, quit last year to take an assistant coachship at Columbia and Smith, blocking back, will join the Washington and Lee coaching staff next fall.

"I don't think this hurts pro ball at all," said Halas. "In fact, it is a healthy situation. It enables the boys to get into a permanent profession and affords us a chance to take on fresh talent from the schools.

"The Bears probably will lose Joe Stydahar, all-league tackle and Frank Bausch, center, before next season. Both are in line for college coaching jobs.

"But I figure it this way. I have decided from observation that a backfield man is at his peak around 27 and a lineman about two years later. So, after a college boy spends from five to eight years in the game he should be quitting and getting into some lesss strenuous business with more of a future.

"Of course, there have been exceptinons. I have seen some pros who were plenty good after they turned 30, but that doesn't apply to the general run of players."

Halas should know what he is talking about. He played college football and followed that with a spell as a pro. Now he coaches the Bears and runs the club's front office as well.

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

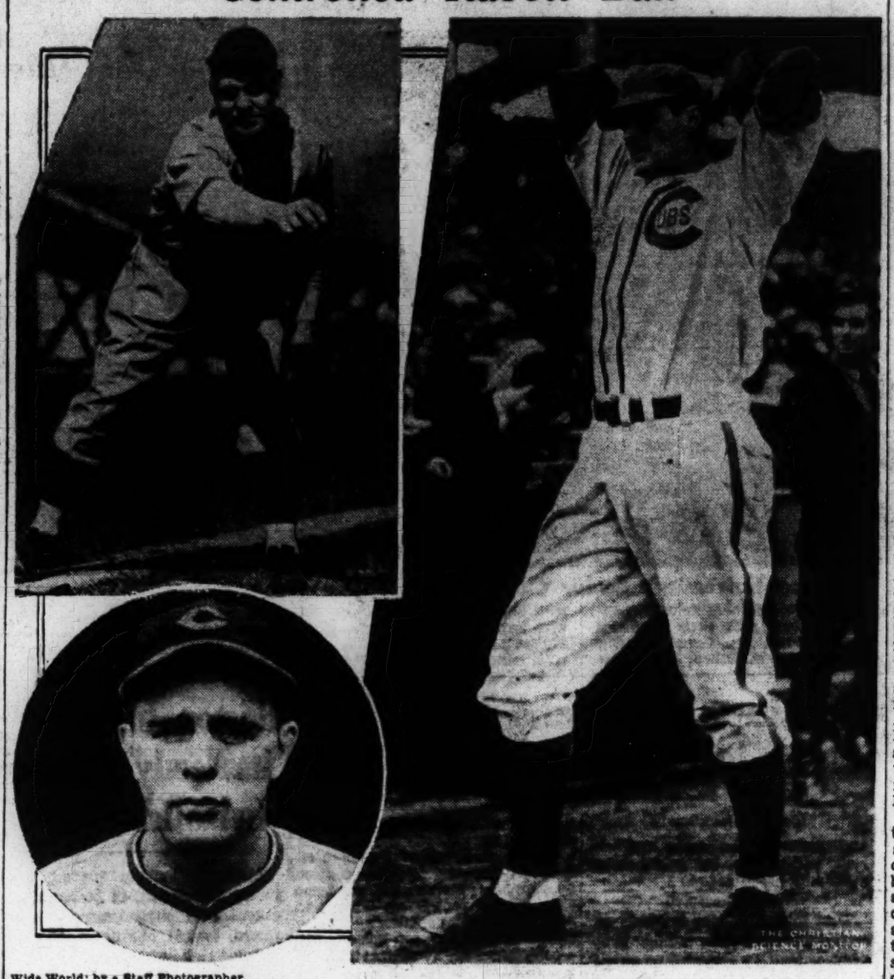
Oregon 54, St. Joseph's (Philadelphia) 44.
Temple 32, Northwestern 28.
Purdue 51, Connecticut State 30.
Toledo 57, Dartmouth 43.
The Citadel 48, Catholic 37.
Chicago 33, Oberlin 16.
Duquesne 52, Ohio Wesleyan 28.
Butler 24, Wisconsin 21.
Michigan 39, Syracuse 37.
Kansas 46, Southern Methodist 40.
Baylor 60, Southwest Okla. Teachers 39
Creighton 57, Wyoming 49.
Bradley Tech 55, New Mexico 35.
Loyola (Chicago) 50, North Dakota 32
Washington and Lee 62, Louisville 38.
Iowa 24, Depaul 29.
North Texas Teachers 45, Rice 38.
New Mexico State 61, Tulane 42.
Montana 71, Brigham Young 50.
California 44, Idaho 29.
Washington State 32, Gonzaga 29.
Williams 43, Bates 34.

Skating Union Trials Moved Up Four Days

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 20 (AP)—W. P. Hodous, President of the Amateur Skating Union of the United States, announced yesterday trials for the U. S. Olympic team have been moved ahead four days and will be held Jan. 18 to 26 at Oconomowoc, Wis. The dates originally were Jan. 22 to 29.

Amateur skaters entering the trials will be timed on three different distances, Hodous said.

Controlled 'Rabbit' Ball



Wide World; by a Staff Photographer

A Trio of National League Pitching Stars

Upper left: Mace Brown, relief artist of the Pittsburgh Pirates. Lower left: Johnny Vander Meer, Cincinnati's no-hit ace. Right: Bill Lee, mainstay of the champion Chicago Cubs.

Chicago's Lee Dominates N. L. Hurlers

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Dominating the field much as Carl Hubbell has in the past, Big Bill Lee of the Chicago Cubs gained duel pitching honors in the National League last season, according to official averages released today.

The giant right-hander from California, a prime factor in Chicago's delayed drive into the World Series, compiled the lowest earned run mark at 2.66 and the highest winning percentage at .710. He won 22 and lost only nine, to lead Pittsburgh's Bob Klinger by four points.

Lee Won 22 Games

Lee's total of 22 victories was high, as was his bundle of nine shutouts. He started 37 games. Four of his shutouts came in succession between Sept. 5 and 22, equalling a venerable league record held by Ed Reulbach of Chicago and Grover Alexander of Philadelphia.

The lanky Californian also pitched a total of 291 innings, the second highest in the circuit.

It is noticeable that Lee topped the National League in winning percentage back in 1935 when the Cubs won the pennant. He repeated in 1938 and so did they.

Close to Lee was Cincinnati's Paul Derringer, who faced the most batters, 1263; pitched most innings, 307; most complete games, 26; tied with Lee for starting most games, and allowed greatest number of hits, 315. Paul won 21 and lost 14, for an earned run average of 2.93.

Two No-Hit Games

Of course, the name of Johnny Vander Meer belongs with the select. His performance of hurling two successive no-hit games is unparalleled in the history of baseball. To refresh your memory, he stopped Boston at Cincinnati on June 11 and repeated against the Dodgers at Brooklyn, June 15, in a night game.

The veteran Danny MacFayden, who was headed out of the majors until the Bees picked him from the waiver list three years ago, finished behind Derringer on the earned run list. Danny's won and lost record was 14 and nine for the fifth-place Bostonians.

Holding prominent places also were Mace Brown of Pittsburgh and Dick Coffman of New York, the league's star relief artists. Both took part in 51 championship games. None of Brown's were complete, bettering by one his own league record, established in 1937. Coffman, by finishing 35 games, set up a new circuit mark, displacing the former record of 31, which belonged to Jack Quinn of Brooklyn in 1932.

Pitchers Who Pitched at Least Ten Complete Games, Based on Lowest Percentage of Earned Runs Per Nine-Inning Game

Rating Nat.	Rating PC	Name and Club.	Throws.	No. Games Pitched.	No. Games Started.	No. Complete Games.	No. Games Finished.	No. Innings Pitched.	Games Won.	Games Lost.	P.C. Won and Lost.	Shutouts.	Batsmen Facing Pitcher.	Base Hits.	Sacrifice Hits.	Hit Batsmen.	Bases on Balls.	Strikeouts	Wild Pitches.	Total Runs.	Runs Earned Off Pitchers.	Average Runs Earned per 9-Inn. Game.
1	1	Lee, William C., Chi.	R	44	37	19	5	291	22	9	.710	9	1194	261	10	2	74	121	3	95	86	2.66
2	8	Derringer, Paul, Cinn.	R	41	37	26	4	307	21	14	.600	4	1263	315	11		49	132	1	110	100	2.93
3	7	MacFayden, D. K., Bos.	R	29	19	9		220	14	9	.609	6	824	208	12	5	64	88	3	83	72	2.95
4	2	Klinger, R. H., Pitts.	R	38	31	10	4	159	12	9	.706	1	659	152	10	6	42	58		63	53	3.00
5	11	Fitzsimmons, F. L., Brooklyn	R	27	26	12	1	203	11	8	.579	3	842	205	12	3	43	38	3	83	68	3.01
6	12	Hubbell, Carl O., N. Y.	L	24	22	13	2	179	13	10	.565	1	732	171	10	2	23	104	1	70	61	3.067
7	17	Bauers, Russell, Pitts.	R	40	34	12	6	243	13	14	.481	3	1008	207	14	6	99	117	6	102	83	3.074
8	3	Bryant, C. H., Chicago.	R	44	30	17	10	270	19	11	.633	1	1146	235	21	1	103	138	5	108	93	3.10
9	8	Vander Meer, J., Cinn.	L	32	29	16		225	15	10	.600	3	948	177	10	3	103	128	5	89	78	3.12
10	18	Fette, Lou's W., Bost.	R	33	32	17	1	240	11	13	.458	3	1011	235	17	4	79	83	1	95	84	3.15
11	23	McGee, W. H., St. Louis.	R	47	25	10	11	216	7	12	.368	1	932	216	14	1	78	104	2	101	77	3.21
12	20	Turner, J. R., Boston	R	35	34	22	1	268	14	18	.438	3	1157	267	17	5	54	71	1	123	103	3.46
13	13	Tobin, J., Pittsburgh	R	40	33	14	6	241	14	12	.538	3	1039	254	15	6	66	70	2	109	93	3.47
14	4	Schumacher, H. H., N. Y.	R	28	28	12		185	13	8	.619	4	775	178	5	2	50	54	1	81	72	3.50
15	10	Welland, R. G., St. L.	L	35	29	11	3	228	16	11	.593	1	990	248	6	4	47	117	1	118	91	3.59
16	19	Hamlin, L. D., Bklyn.	R	44	30	10	9	237	12	15	.444	3	997	243	6	2	68	97	2	111	97	3.68
17	6	Blanton, D. E., Pitts.	R	39	35	10	1	173	11	7	.611	1	729	190	5	2	46	80	2	84	71	3.69
18	25	French, L. H., Chicago	L	43	27	10	11	201	10	10	.500	2	853	210	15	1	62	83	4	95	85	3.81
19	16	Melton, C. O., New York	L	36	31	10	3	243	14	12	.368	1	1047	256	13	1	81	101		126	105	3.89
20	22	Davis, R. T., Cincinnati	R	29	19	11	4	168	7	12	.368	1	719	193	13	1	40	28	1	86	74	3.96
21	4	Warneke, L., St. Louis	R	31	26	12	3	197	13	8	.619	4	855	199	12	2	64	89	6	102	87	3.97
22	14	Gumbert, H. E., N. Y.	R	38	33	14	1	236	15	13	.536	1	1015	238	12	7	84	84	2	114	105	4.00
23	15	Walters, Wm. H., 12 Phs-27 Cin.	R	39	34	20	3	251	15	14	.517	3	1111	289	8	5	108	93	11	134	117	4.20
24	27	Hollingsworth, A. W., 9 Cin-24 Pa.	L	33	25	12	4	208	7	18	.280	1	912	220	13		89	93	8	117	101	4.37
25	21	Butcher, A. M., 24 Bklyn-12 Phila.	R	36	20	14	8	171	9	12	.429	1	769	198	14	3	70	50	5	106	85	4.47
26	22	Passeau, C. W., Phila.	R	44	33	15	7	239	11	18	.379		1066	281	17	8	93	100	4	147	120	4.52
27	26	Mulcahy, H. N., Phila.	R	46	34	15	8	267	10	20	.333		1301	294	16	6	120	90	5	162	137	4.62

Balks—Klinger and Hollingsworth, 2 each; Lee, Fitzsimmons, Bryant, Tobin, Davis and Mulcahy, 1 each.
Ties—McGee, 3; French and Melton, 2 each; MacFayden, Bauers, Bryant, Vander Meer, Welland, Hamlin and Warneke, 1 each.

Ordering Tickets 11 Months Ahead

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

IOWA CITY, Iowa—If any proof is needed that the Iowa-Notre Dame football game here on Armistice day of 1939 is a "natural," consider the unprecedented demand for stadium tickets 11 months in advance.

Charles Galiher, ticket sales manager, says that already about 1,000 tickets have been ordered, the majority of the applications arriving since mid-November.

The mail brings more orders daily. Each is filed chronologically and next September the tickets will be assigned according to the receipt of applications.

It's the first time in Iowa history that football tickets have been ordered before mid-February and then only a few were applied for at that time, Galiher declared.

With the formal announcement of Dr. Eddie Anderson as the new head coach, which means the installation of the Notre Dame style of play at Iowa, these unsolicited orders began rolling in as concrete evidence of Iowans' approval of the athletic board's choice.

Toledo Tops Dartmouth

TOLEDO, Ohio, Dec. 20 (AP)—The University of Toledo whipped Dartmouth College, Eastern Intercollegiate League Basketball champions, 53 to 43, last night, before 4,500 spectators.

The Rockets hit a point-a-minute clip after the first five minutes of play. The latter part of the contest Coach Harold Anderson had an entire reserve team on the floor.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Sam Snead won $3,500 Nassau golf open with 276, beating Vic Ghezzi by one stroke.

Three Years Ago

Official American League averages revealed Lefty Grove topped pitchers for seventh time with earned run mark of 2.70.

Five Years Ago

New York Giants, world baseball champions, topped Associated Press poll as outstanding team of 1933.

Committee Is Named

LAWRENCE, Kan.—Dr. Forrest C. Allen, N. C. A. A. representative for the fifth district, is to have three assistants to work out details for that district's representation in the N. C. A. A. national basketball championship. They will be George Edwards, of the University of Missouri for the Big Six, John Truesdale, for 19 years coach at Grinnell College, for the Missouri Valley, and C. E. McBride, sports editor of the Kansas City Star.

This committee, by tournament or season's record, will select the team to meet champions of the other three western districts at some western point. East will meet West in Kansas City early in March for the national championship.

Name Officials For High School Game

BATON ROUGE, La., Dec. 20 (AP)—The Louisiana Sports Association announced yesterday selection of officials for the National high school football championship game here Dec. 31.

The Association said New Britain, Conn., High and Dupont Manual High of Louisville, Ky., the contending teams, agreed on the choices.

The officials named were Alvin Bell (Vanderbilt), referee; Julius Burghard (Mississippi College) umpire; R. K. Haxton, (Mississippi) head linesman; Roy Streigel (Tennessee), field judge.

72 Iowa Men Runners To Race for Sororities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

IOWA CITY, Iowa—Seventy-two runners, each wearing the colors of a sorority, chivalrously will race for the girls' organizations in the 19th annual University of Iowa Relay Carnival in the field house Jan. 12.

Sorority presidents have received a list of 28 distance runners from which each will select a man to captain its team. The captains will pick the other three men to run the medley relay.

Other relays will be in the fraternity, Quadrangle, and co-operative dormitory events. Six individual events will give Iowa varsity and freshmen athletes their first 1939 competition.

Six Transvaal Players in Test Against England

JOHANNESBURG, Dec. 20 (AP)—Six Transvaal players will be included in the eleven to represent South Africa in the first cricket test match against England scheduled to start here Dec. 24. The four-day game will be followed by four other international contests, the second being carded for Cape Town.

Fifty-nine matches have been played between the two countries since 1888. England has been successful 28 times and the Springboks 12, the remaining encounters ending in stalemates. The last test series ended in victory for South Africa. In England in 1935 the visitors won the only match fought to a conclusion in a five-game series.

Alan Melville, Transvaal captain, will lead the Springboks Saturday. Transvaal's other representatives will be Bruce Mitchell, K. G. Viljoen, A. B. C. Langton, E. Q. Davies and N. Gordon. Remaining members of the team are Dudley Nourse, E. L. Dalton, W. W. Wade, Natal, and Pieter Van der Byl and G. Bond, Western Province.

Mitchell, Viljoen, Langton, Nourse and Dalton are experienced international cricketers. The South African captain returned to Johannesburg a few years ago after studying at Oxford University where he ranked high as a batsman. He also captained Sussex in English County cricket.

Regarded as a good all-round team, South Africa's batting strength lies chiefly in Mitchell, one of the world's greatest defensive batsmen, the hard-hitting Nourse and Viljoen. Of the newcomers, Van der Byl, Western Province skipper, although inclined to be slow, obtained 603 runs in 12 innings last season. Bond, his colleague, is regarded as one of the most stylish batsmen in South Africa.

Davies and Gordon are expected to open the Springbok attack. The former, an accurate fast bowler, has forged rapidly to the front this season, while Gordon, medium-fast, took 39 wickets at a cost of 639 runs for Transvaal this year. Mitchell, who will be 30 years old next month, is considered the best spin bowler in the Union and is expected to share a good deal of the bowling with Langton, another slow trundler.

Walter Hammond, England's captain, has not yet selected his team for the inaugural test. It was announced today that Len Hutton, Yorkshire batting star, is expected to play against South Africa.

Football Bowls

Rose

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 20 (AP)—The University of Southern California football squad, pointing for Duke in the Rose Bowl Jan. 2, faced a heavy rainstorm for 10 minutes yesterday afternoon before calling it a day. Previously they went through an indoor skull practice session.

All the regulars were in uniform except Amerigo Toneili, guard.

Cotton

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, Calif., Dec. 20 (AP)—Rainy weather chased St. Mary's football players indoors yesterday, causing a serious interruption in training preparations for the Dallas Cotton Bowl game with Texas Tech., Jan. 2.

Coach Madigan sent the players through signal drills and calisthenics in the gymnasium.

"After a month's layoff, we get this kind of weather," he said. "We need practice badly. Texas Tech rightfully will be the favorite when we play." . . .

Sugar

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 20 (AP)—Carnegie Tech's rugged football squad got down to serious training at nearby Bay St. Louis, Miss., yesterday, for their Sugar Bowl game here Jan. 2 with Texas Christian, while bowl officials announced that John S. Getchell would umpire the game.

Abe Curtis of the University of Texas will referee the Sugar Bowl game the Mid-Winter Sports Association announced. Eddie Dyer of Rice will be head linesman and W. H. Friesell, Jr., of Princeton, field judge.

Orange

NORMAN, Okla., Dec. 20 (AP)—Oklahoma's Sooners buckled down yesterday to their first real gridiron workout since ending their all-victorious season Dec. 3, to start preparations for the Orange Bowl clash with unbeaten Tennessee at Miami, Fla., Jan. 2.

Defensive drill against Tennessee formations, with special emphasis on the aerial attack, occupied the Sooners yesterday, but before the week is over they will spend plenty of time rehearsing their own offensive tactics.

Eastern All-Stars In First Workout

EVANSTON, Ill., Dec. 20 (AP)—The eastern all-stars went through their first workout yesterday in Northwestern's Dyche Stadium in preparation for their post-season game with the western all-stars at San Francisco Jan. 2.

Co-Coach Andy Kerr of Colgate said the squad of 22 players "is one of the best looking group of players" the East has assembled in the 11 years he has been connected with the annual charity affair. Bernie Bierman of Minnesota is the other East squad coach.

The 22 players represent 16 midwestern and eastern schools. There are 10 college grid captains on the squad.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

The Baseball Meetings

It may be rather late to be commenting on the recent meetings of the major and minor league baseball magnates; but there is an old saying of better late than never, and so we are going to make a few remarks regarding their doings at New York and New Orleans. Professional baseball all down the line had a very successful year, and it was reflected in these meetings. There was every reason for the owners being well pleased with 1938 and looking forward to 1939 with the greatest amount of satisfaction. The National game of the United States was never in better shape than right now, and, unless we miss our guess, the centenary year is going to be one that will long be remembered.

Wide World
Ford Frick

Honoring Cincinnati

In favoring Cincinnati as the place to hold the annual meetings next year, the major leagues paid honor to the city which gave professional baseball its first real team. That Cincinnati will welcome the magnates in a most hospitable way is certain. And what is still more to the point, prospects are very good of one part of the next World Series taking place in that city. The Reds made a remarkably fine showing in 1938, and it now looks as if that team might win the pennant next summer.

A Uniform Baseball

Another move which should work out for the best interest of the game was the adoption of a uniform baseball. Last year the National used one standard and the American another, but with both using the same, it will be possible to get a better idea as to the relative batting strength and pitching ability. As the new ball will be different from either of those used last summer, it will be interesting to see how the batting averages will compare with those of the past year.

Night Baseball

With the American League voting to allow Cleveland and Philadelphia to play some night games it looks very much as if the night variety of the game was here to stay and even grow. It has proved successful in Cincinnati and if it proves profitable in the parks which are trying it out next year, we believe that it will not be long before it takes in most if not all of the cities in the two leagues. We have always believed that baseball was a daylight game and still do; but if there are enough fans who will patronize the night games to make a financial success, then it is certain that they will become a fixture.

The Long Season Prevails

In deciding to start the races April 17th and 18th, and close them Oct. 1, the magnates stuck to the long season again. We had thought that at least some move would be made to end the season earlier; but evidently this was not given any consideration. With football in full swing by the first of October, it seems to us that it would be far better if the major league races were ended in time to permit the playing of the World Series the last of September.

Backing Up the Umpires

About the most interesting outcome of the minor league meetings was the stand taken by W. G. Brahmham, president of the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues, regarding assaults on umpires. In announcing that such actions will not be tolerated in the future and that he will hold the various clubs and players responsible for the protection of the umpire he is moving to stamp out a condition, which if allowed to continue, will eventually end up in the downfall of minor league baseball.

Sport Shorts Here annd There

If Bill Terry keeps on trading and buying, the Giant's line-up next year will be far different from 1938. . . . Wonder why the Frenchmen think the huddle is the best part of American college football? . . . With over $19,000 in his pocket as a result of the pro matches he has competed in this year, Sammy Snead will help Uncle Sam quite a bit when he pays his income tax. . . . Alabama last won the Southern Conference basketball championship in 1934. . . . Marty Glickman, Syracuse's star sprinter and football player, is a student sports commentator on the radio. . . . Making Connie Mack manager of the next American League all-star team was a fine tribute to that veteran. . . . If Freddy Hutchinson comes up to expectations next summer the Tigers shouldn't miss Auker much. . . . Strange that not a single Carnegie Tech player made the all-America eleven this Fall.

U. S. Numbered Motor-Boat Fleet Showing Big Gain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The nation's fleet of numbered motor-boats—those pleasure craft and small commercial vessels used on Federal waterways—has increased by 16.7 per cent during the first 10 months of the year, Department of Commerce tabulations reveal that numbered boats grew from 203,219 in January to 237,337 in October, a gain of 34,118.

From the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the Great Lakes to the Gulf, the increase in motor-boating has been general throughout the country this year. The eastern seaboard, long established as the leading boating center, led the advance with a 28 per cent gain. Nearly 10,000 new motor-boats were put into use along the coastal waters between Norfolk, Va., and Boston, Mass.

The Great Lakes, where recreational boating is rapidly rising in popularity, registered an increase of 23 per cent with 7,811 new craft. The gain on the Pacific Coast was 17 per cent and 12 per cent along the Gulf of Mexico.

New York City ranked first among the individual ports with an increase of 3,353 motor-boats during the first 10 months of the year. Seattle, Wash., was second with 2,590; San Francisco third with 2,296; Milwaukee, Wis., fourth with 1,887 and Detroit fifth with 1,857. Other substantial gains recorded were those of 1,569 at Philadelphia; 1,565 at Cleveland; 1,387 at St. Louis; 1,378 at Tampa, and 1,123 at New Orleans.

June proved to be the most popular boating month when 6,370 new numbers were issued throughout the country. There were 5,656 new numbers issued in May, 5,351 during July and 4,779 in August.

Play-Makers Out Front in Scores Of National Hockey League List

MONTREAL, Dec. 20 (AP)—Although goals still are required to win hockey games, the play-makers are dominating National Hockey League scoring records so far this season. The once-scorned assist is largely responsible for the positions of 15 of the 21 players who are credited with 10 points or more in the latest official records, which include last Sunday's games.

The leader, Chicago's Johnny Gottselig, who has held the No. 1 spot since the start, also is tied for the lead in goal-getting, but he has 10 assists to his credit and only nine goals. Likewise Toe Blake of Montreal, the other nine-goal sharpshooter, is far behind because he has only four assists.

Tied with Gottselig for play-making honors are his teammate, Russ Blinco, and Art Chapman of the New York Americans. They're up among the leaders with only one goal each.

In second place, five points behind Gottselig, Tommy Anderson of the Americans has six goals and eight assists. Tied for third with Blake are two more Amerks, Eddie Wiseman with five goals and eight assists, and Sweeney Schriner with six and seven. Besides Blake, the only leader with more goals than assists is Jeff Desilets of Chicago, with seven and four.

Schriner, twice champion of the league a few years back, was the only player to keep pace with Gottselig through last week's games. Each was credited with two goals and two assists. Records of the leading scorers:

	Gls.	Asst.	Pts.
Gottselig, Chicago	9	10	19
Anderson, Americans	6	8	14
Blake, Montreal	9	4	13
Wiseman, Americans	5	8	13
Schriner, Americans	6	7	13
Stewart, Americans	6	6	12
Cain, Montreal	5	7	12
Cowley, Boston	2	9	11
Haynes, Montreal	3	8	11
Hextall, Rangers	5	6	11
Desilets, Chicago	7	4	11
Blinco, Chicago	1	10	11
Smith, Rangers	4	7	11
Dilon, Rangers	4	7	11
Jackson, Toronto	5	6	11
Chapman, Americans	1	10	11
Barry, Detroit	5	5	10
Getliffe, Boston	3	7	10
Pettinger, Boston	5	5	10
Thompson, Chicago	3	7	10
Schmidt, Boston	5	5	10

Connecticut State Loses

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Dec. 20 (AP)—Purdue used 15 players to subdue Connecticut State in a ragged basketball game here last night, 51 to 30. The Boilermakers led at the half, 21 to 16.

Before the game, tribute was paid to Don White, Connecticut coach, one of the greatest players in Purdue history. White led the Big Ten in scoring in 1921.

Announcements Are Out for '39 Kansas Relays

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAWRENCE, Kan. — Announcements of the seventeenth annual Kansas Relays which will be held in Lawrence April 21st and 22nd next Spring have been mailed to some 500 colleges and universities.

The Kansas Relays are one of the major track and field carnivals in the country and annually draw a large group of outstanding competitors.

First of the large meets next Spring will be the twelfth annual Texas Relays at Austin, scheduled for April 1. This will be followed three weeks later by the Kansas Relays.

April 28th and 29th, is the date of the two oldest relays carnivals. On that day the forty-fifth annual Penn Relays will be held at Philadelphia, while the thirtieth annual Drake Relays are being run at Des Moines.

The final big track and field relays of the season will be the thirteenth annual West Coast Relays at Fresno, Calif. which are scheduled for Mar 13.

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Amerks Here to Test Out Brimsek on Garden Ice Tonight—Crimson Teams

Bruins Will Need to Guard Goalie Against Dutton Crew

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	11	3	4	41	15	33
Rangers	8	4	1	32	28	17
Americans	7	6	3	37	42	17
Chicago	7	7	2	38	37	16
Toronto	5	7	3	30	28	13
Detroit	4	10	1	28	40	9
Canadiens	4	11	1	34	51	9

Games Tonight

Americans at Boston.
Detroit at Rangers.

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Usually New York Americans are easy for the Boston Bruins. Perhaps that is the reason that they might prove difficult to handle tonight. All in all, the Amerks really are of small consideration in the thoughts of the Boston hockey fan, for he will go to the Garden tonight to view Frank Brimsek, new sensational goalie, the Bruins, amid one of their victory streaks, and the latest prominent member—Dit Clapper.

Americans just happen to be the team the locals face in this game, and it is at just such a time that the bearded veterans of Red Dutton love to tear down vaunted self opinions. They were walloped here 8 to 2, Nov. 27, but they gave the Bruins one of the two defeats of the season on Nov. 13. Author Dutton's Old Men of Manhattan have not faced young Brimsek yet, have played both games this season against Tiny Thompson.

Of all the teams the Bruins play against in the league these same Amerks need the most care taken. They have an excellent scorer in Dave Schriner, a clever play-maker in Art Chapman, a good shot in Eddie Wiseman, and the most dangerous man in the league around the nets, Nels Stewart. To leave Nels Stewart unguarded in the front of the net is to strip Brimsek of stick and paddling.

In a season stressing speed and youth, the Amerks keep in the thick of things, as the standing shows. They are tied with the Rangers, intra-city rivals, for second place and are now in the midst of a mild flurry of point gathering, having won two and tied one in their last three games. Unable to match the speed of other teams, Amerks resort to slowing down opponents with lusty bodychecking and in that style of game the Bruins revel.

A broken ankle will keep Red Beattie out of the Amerk line-up for sometime to come . . . Tommy Anderson is one of the most bothersome forwards in the league, although he seldom gains the headlines . . . Twice Art Jackson, former Bruin, has gained prominence, scoring three goals earlier in the season and Sunday night he scored two of the five against Canadiens.

Americans beat the Frenchmen 5 to 2 by heavy bodying . . . They were out-skated and out-played in the opening period and then the Montreal players wearied . . . Joe Jerwa starred for years with the Boston Tigers but never caught on with the Bruins . . . Alan Murray, diminutive New York defenseman, is the heaviest bodychecker in the league for his size.

As a matter of record, Brimsek now has 135 minutes and 15 seconds on his new spurt of holding opponents scoreless . . . His recent record stands at 231m. 54s. beginning with Canadiens, running through Chicago for two games, Rangers for one, and ending with Canadiens again . . . He has a total of six shutouts in nine games . . . The youngster is deserving of unlimited praise, but must play eight or nine more years before he can be compared with Thompson.

The Red Wings collected $10,000 on the sale of Bucko McDonald to Toronto and now are financially able to pay the Bruins for the purchase of Thompson . . . The Detroit team will play Rangers in New York tonight and unless Tiny is unbeatable the Rangers should win . . . Which means the Bruins need to beat Amerks.

Great Goalie —By Pap'

FRANK BRIMSEK
THE BOSTON BRUINS' ROOKIE GOALIE IS THE SENSATION OF THE CURRENT SEASON
NOTHING TO IT
HE CAME UP FROM THE MINORS TO SCORE THREE STRAIGHT SHUT-OUTS FOR BOSTON
AMERICAN BORN AND TRAINED, HIS BASEBALL EXPERIENCE MAKES HIM IDEALLY SUITED FOR THE GOAL-TENDER'S POST
Pap

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Art Ross floored the hockey, reporters when he announced he had sold Tiny Thompson, his all-star goalie, to the Detroit Red Wings for $15,000. That meant he would depend on an untried minor-league youngster, Frank Brimsek, to guard the net for the Bruins.

The consensus was that Ross was ruining the chances of the Bruins getting to the Stanley Cup playoffs, the chances which, up to the time of the announcement, were deemed about the best possible.

Brimsek took his post at the net.

What happened? Well, nothing much. Except that the Bruins won three games in a row while Brimsek did not permit a single tally to be scored against them.

Overnight Brimsek became the sensation of the league. Already they are comparing him with the late Charlie Gardiner, the great goalie of the Chicago Black Hawks. It was pointed out that Brimsek has a great pair of hands, just like Gardiner.

Ross picked Brimsek up from Providence of the International-American Hockey League. The youngster has had two years of pro experience and is one of the two American-born goalies operating in the major league. Mike Karakas, of the Black Hawks, is the other.

Brimsek started his hockey career with St. Paul's Teachers College and then moved on to Baltimore and Pittsburgh, where he played as an amateur.

Art Ross came through with a logical explanation for Brimsek's success as a goalie.

"The natural position for American boys to play in hockey in goalie," said the Boston manager. "They learn to catch a ball at an early age and that coordination between eye and hand serves them well at the nets."

—Pap'

Huskies Rest Track Hopes On Dan Miles

Northeastern's track officials are strangely silent when the name of Capt. Danny Miles of Norwood is mentioned, and are evidently operating under the principle that it is better to keep silent now and let Danny's deeds speak for themselves in the future.

No results were announced from the informal competition between Northeastern and Harvard last week, but it was disclosed that Danny cleared 6ft. 4in. in the high jump, and that was a measured height. How close he came to getting over the bar at 6ft. 6in. was not mentioned for publication.

The slim Norwood boy has been a sensation since his sophomore year at Northeastern. He won the New England intercollegiate crown and tied for fourth in the I. C. A. A. A. A. meet. Last year he became a co-title holder in the New England section, and he numbers among previous achievements a victory in the New England A. A. A. U. outdoor competition. Miles holds several dual meet records in New England ranks, having been a consistent performer for the past two years.

Upon his almost certain five-point contribution in dual meets the Huskies are building their hopes for a successful indoor season. The schedule does not open until the third week in January and by that time Coach Jerry Tatton claims he should have one of the best balanced teams in Northeastern's history.

McDonald Sold To Maple Leaf Hockey Sextet

DETROIT, Dec. 20 (AP)—Jack Adams, manager of the Detroit Red Wings of the National Hockey League, announced yesterday the sale of "Bucko" McDonald, veteran defenseman, to the Toronto Maple Leafs for $10,000 and a minor league player.

McDonald, a standout with Detroit when the club won the Stanley Cup in 1936 and 1937, was benched by Adams last week for what the Detroit Manager termed "careless play."

Adams said Detroit acquired the services of Bill Thompson, 25-year-old right wingman now playing with Syracuse, in the deal and that he would be transferred to the Pittsburgh Club, Detroit's International-American League farm.

Harvard Faces Wesleyan In Final Before Recess

In the final game before the Christmas recess, Harvard's basketball varsity meets a hustling Wesleyan University quintet tonight at the Indoor Athletic Building.

The Crimson showed definite improvement in beating the Boston University five last Saturday evening, 50 to 37, and expects to take the Connecticut visitors in stride. The red-shirted varsity has now won two and lost two. M. I. T. and Brown beat the locals, and Northeastern and B. U. were defeated.

Players Develop

Lack of height seemed to handicap Wes Fesler, Harvard coach, at the beginning of the season. But hard work and the unexpected development of Fred Heckel and Homer Peabody of the starting five has brightened the team's chances in the Eastern Intercollegiate League race, which gets under way after the recess period.

Heckle, a reserve on the varsity last winter, has worked well on the forward line with Charley Lutz, Fesler's outstanding star. Lutz paces his mates in points scored, but Heckle is high on the list.

Also a pleasant surprise has been the improvement of Peabody, who starred with last year's freshman. A big rangy youngster, he was extremely awkward in early workouts. But the more experienced play of Lutz and Heckle has steadied the sophomore's center work.

Inactive for Recess

Fesler will have no opportunity during the recess to work his team as a unit, a handicap which annually wrecks a smooth-working team. The Eastern League season opens on Jan. 11 when the Crimson entrains for Ithaca, N. Y., for a battle with Cornell. Previous to that engagement, Fesler sends his squad against Tufts, at Medford, on Jan. 7.

Wesleyan has a victory over the United States Coast Guard, 32 to 19, and over Lafayette, 32 to 29. Lanky Joe Morningstar, right guard, was the star of the Lafayette triumph with his sensational long shots. Working beside Morningstar on the back court is John Havighurst.

Bill Sinnamon and Rex Knowles play the forward berths, with either Dick Phelps or Bill Whiting at center. Whiting played through the Lafayette game and was a brilliant threat under the basket.

The game tonight starts at 8:30 o'clock. The freshman teams are not active.

E. R.

Sewell Obtained By Leo Durocher

By the Associated Press

New York, Dec. 20

Luke Sewell, veteran Chicago White Sox catcher, was obtained today for the waiver price of $7,500 by the Brooklyn Dodgers.

Manager Leo Durocher expects him to be a big help to the Dodgers' young pitchers. Last season, Sewell caught 65 games for the Sox and batted .213.

Fishback Seeded No. 1 in Tennis

NEW YORK, Dec. 20 (AP)—Joseph Fishback, St. John's (N. Y.) sophomore and winner of the 1938 title, has been seeded No. 1 for the National indoor junior tennis championships opening at the Seventh Regiment Armory next Monday.

Seymour Greenberg of Chicago was seeded No. 2 and Isadore Bellis of Philadelphia No. 3. Below the leaders in order were seeded, William McGehee, New Orleans; William Gillespie, Durham, N. C.; William Umstaedter, Louisiana State University; Robert J. Freedman, Springfield, Mass.; Malcolm Weinstein, Philadelphia; H. C. Van Rensselaer, New York; Don Buffington, Durham, N. C.; Melvin Schwartzman, New York and David Johnsen, Washington, D. C.

A total of 97 entered the junior championship.

E. Victor Seixas, Jr., of Philadelphia was seeded No. 1 at the top of 36 entrants in the boys' division of the play. Also seeded were, E. Blair Hawley of Phillips Exeter, N. H., Academy, No. 2; Gardner Larner, Chicago, No. 3, and James Everett, Chicago, No. 4.

English Plan Tour

GLASGOW, Dec. 20 (CP)—Meeting here yesterday, the Scottish Football Association Council approved its selection committee's recommendation to send a team to tour Canada and the United States next year. Approval is conditional on certain details which, it is understood, will be made by the Dominion of Canada Football Association.

The Scottish team will leave some time in May and return at the end of June. Details regarding games to be played have yet to be announced.

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

Danny MacFayden High Again

When bigger and better comebacks are recorded in the major leagues, Boston players will make them!

Consider the 1938 spurt of Jimmy Foxx. The Red Sox first baseman paced the American League in batting and monopolized a majority of the slugging columns. He drove in 175 teammates, as compared with 127 the previous season. His '38 batting average soared to an official .349, an increase of exactly 64 percentage points.

Out on Commonwealth Avenue was Danny MacFayden, slender veteran of the Bees' pitching staff. The Deacon was a complete "bust" in 1935. He was on his way to the minors when Bob Quinn plucked him off the waiver list. First the Yankees and then Cincinnati turned him away.

But MacFayden came back, even more brilliantly, perhaps, than did Foxx last season. Danny hustled for Quinn, who had given him his start several years before with the Red Sox. In '36 the Deacon put together the second lowest earned run average in the National League, winning 17 games and losing 13. Only the great Carl Hubbell was better. In '37 Danny slipped a little, to seventh place on the earned run tabulation, but last year he came back stronger than ever and added more glory to his remarkable comeback experience.

Official figures, released today, give Danny third place among regular hurlers with an earned run rating of 2.95. He won 14 and dropped only nine, despite an injury that kept him on the sidelines for three or four weeks.

At spring training camp MacFayden plays the role of teacher to young hurlers, although nothing in his contract says he must. It is just another way for Danny to show his appreciation to Bob Quinn, who gave him his last big chance.

Jim Turner and Lou Fette, famous Bee room mates, and now more or less even in their race for National League mound honors. Jim led the circuit in 1937 with a 2.38 earned run mark, with Lou in fifth place. Last season both slipped down on the table, but Fette finished two notches up on Jim.

Turner's slump cannot be explained. There apparently was no reason for it, except that he did not get the "breaks" that turned his way in '37. According to Al Lopez, who caught most of his games, Milkman Jim had as much on the ball in '38 as the year before, but the fortunes of baseball played a few well-known tricks.

Another unfortunate individual was Milburn Shoffner. The big lefty was off to a great start in the spring—worked harder at Bradenton than any of his hurling mates—came North in fine condition—but had the misfortune to be forced out of action for about six weeks. He never was able to get back in first class shape. Watch him again next spring!

Although he failed to pitch 10 complete games, and thereby missed a "regular" rating, Dick Errickson of the Bees turned in a respectable earned run figure of 3.15. Here is a boy who shows great promise on the rubber. With Ira Hutchinson missing, Dick should be a busy young gent in 1939.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Tonight's Schedule

National League

New York Americans at Boston.
Detroit at New York Rangers.

International-American League

Hershey at Springfield.

American Association

Kansas City at St. Paul.
Wichita at Tulsa.
(No games scheduled last night)

Terriers Not So Strong As Last Year's Sextet

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Sharpshooters on the Harvard varsity hockey team lined up their sights on the Boston University goal today as they prepared to make the Terriers bite into another barrage from Big Three guns at the Arena tonight.

With everything pointing to a third straight Crimson victory, Harvard is not worrying about the outcome of the game half as much as whether it will be able to duplicate the 11-to-3 and 12-to-2 defeats already administered the battered B. U. six by Princeton and Yale, respectively.

Trojan Play Disappointing

The Harvards, however, should beware of becoming too cocky as they enter their last game of the pre-Christmas college season. Despite their recent 6-to-2 win over the University of Southern California, it must be remembered that the Trojans did not play the brand of hockey credited them by advance reports. The West Coasters played mechanically instead of explosively and seemed bothered by the slow Arena ice.

Then again, it should also be remembered that B. U. has two fast skaters in Capt. Al Carvelli and Ed Richardson. Carvelli is rapidly approaching a niche alongside Gerry Desrosiers in Terrier hockey history, while Richardson is one of the better defensemen in the New England Intercollegiate League.

Probably the most interesting feature of the game tonight will be the duel between Capt. Carvelli and Capt. Austie Harding, both of whom center the first-string lines. Al is not only an exceptional play-maker, but is also a good shot. So far this year in three games he has scored four goals and been credited with five assists. Austie, who is being touted as one of the outstanding college centers in the East, has scored three times and received one assist in one game. He played only a few minutes in the first Harvard game because of an injury, or his totals would in all likelihood be higher.

B. U. Weakened

Outside of Carvelli and Richardson, however, Coach Waylie Vaughan has little to be happy about. Graduation last June took such outstanding players as Desrosiers, Albie Woodward, Bob Colburn, Red Hoar, and Chubby Chandler—the boys who helped lead B. U. to the league title.

This year's first line of Paul Brown, Carvelli, and Joe Conaty in no way compares with last year's wave of Desrosiers, Carvelli, and Woodward. Missed most of all, as Coach Vaughan feared at the season's outset, is Bobby Colburn, in the nets. Johnnie Walker, although trying hard, has yet to overcome his inexperience. He never played goal before this season, and only donned the pads two days before the opening game.

Last year the situation between Harvard and B. U. was slightly different. Although the Crimson won 5 to 4 in overtime, many persons went home thoroughly convinced the Terriers had thrown away a game it had sewed up with a 4-to-3 lead early in the third period.

Harvard Improved

In its first two games, Harvard has been a pleasant surprise to alumni, friends, and Coach Clark Hodder's coaching staff. The 3-to-1 win over the Junior Olympics was sweet music inasmuch as a fast Yale team had barely edged the babies 4 to 3. The Trojan game was added pleasure.

The Cambridge outfit has shown far better hockey than was expected so early in the season. Players are well drilled in fundamentals and make plays intelligently. The defense is a definitely improved unit and has demonstrated its ability to break up opposing plays.

The line of Joe Patrick, Harding, and Warren Winslow will start its third game tonight, with Charlie Houghton and Win Jameson doing the same at the points. The Harvard goalie merry-go-round will continue with Howard Johnson starting. As son as a goal is scored he will skate off in favor of Dave Mittell, who will in turn give way to Vin Freedley. Clark hopes the merry-go-round breaks down.

Plan Attack on B. U. Hockeyists

By a Staff Photographer

Left to right: Fred deRham, second line right winger; Capt. Austie Harding, first-string center, and Joe Patrick, left wing on the Harding line, who will play at the Boston Arena tonight against the B. U. Terriers.

Greyhounds Back In League Lead

LONDON, Dec. 20 (CP Cable)—Harringay Greyhounds regained the National Hockey League leadership Saturday night with a 4-3 victory over Earl's Court Rangers. Wembley Monarchs whose win last Thursday put them even with Greyhounds were idle.

In other games, Streatham whipped Wembley Lions 5-2 and Harringay defeated the cellar-dwelling Brighton Tigers 6-3.

Greyhounds' goals were divided among the Winnipeg pair, Jack Brunning and Joe Shack, Joe Beaton of New Glasgow, N. S., and Dick Behling, Kitchener, Ont. Jerry Brown, Edmonton center, nabbed two Earl's Court counters and Bobbie Lee, Montreal, got the third.

Gordon Day, Ottawa center, scored a pair for Streatham, and the others went to Dan Tomalty, Montreal, Skipper Bean, Listowel, Ont., and Jules Blais, Victoriaville, Que. The Winnipeggers, Cam Shewan and Alex Archer, scored for Lions.

Racers' six were contributed by Len Burrage, of Moncton, N. B., and Saskatoon, Sask., who took two; Archie Creighton, Steve Latoski and Jack Atchison, all of Winnipeg, and Frank Trottier, Ottawa. Brighton scorers were Oscar Aubuchon, Ste. Hyacinthe, Que., and George Green and Ab Macdonald, both of Ottawa.

South Australia Leads in Cricket

ADELAIDE, Dec. 20 (CP Cable)—New South Wales fought back gamely yesterday against South Australia's first-innings total of 600 runs for eight wickets, declared in their Sheffield Shield cricket match here. At the close of play the visiting team had compiled 346 for six.

A. Chipperfield hit vigorously for 149 not out and Sidney Barnes gave an exhibition of brilliant stroking to score 117.

At Melbourne, Queensland made a great second-innings recovery after being dismissed at the first attempt for 184 runs and when stumps were drawn had compiled 405 for three wickets. Victoria, opposing the Queenslanders, ran up a first-innings total of 376.

T. Allen was top scorer with 121 not out and W. A. Brown, veteran international player, lost his wicket after scoring 99 runs.

Ramblers Obtain Player

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 20 (AP)—Pete Tyrrell, General Manager of the Philadelphia Arena, said yesterday the Philadelphia Ramblers of the International-American Hockey League obtained Alex Singbush, a defense man, from the New Haven Eagles on "a loan agreement."

Morrisburg Sailors Win

OTTAWA, Dec. 20 (CP)—The touring Philadelphia negro basketball team lost 30-26 to Morrisburg Sailors here last night.

Reduced Long Distance rates to most points within the United States and to Canada will be in effect from 7 P. M. Saturday, December 24 (Christmas Eve), through all day Sunday and Monday, until 4:30 A. M. Tuesday. They are the same low rates that apply every night after 7 P. M. and all day Sunday, and save you as much as 40% of the usual daytime rate.

A holiday greeting by Long Distance is a most personal, novel gift to give.

Take Advantage of These Same Bargain Rates at New Year's Too

3-MINUTE CHRISTMAS RATES From BOSTON To	From 7 P. M. Saturday, Dec. 24, through all day Sunday and Monday, until 4:30 A. M. Tuesday	
	Station-to-Station	Person-to-Person
PROVIDENCE, R. I.	.25	.50
PORTLAND, MAINE	.40	.70
BANGOR, MAINE	.60	.95
BURLINGTON, VERMONT	.55	.90
MANCHESTER, N. H.	.25	.55
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.	.30	.60

New England Telephone & Telegraph Co.

Antiques
Architecture

Home Building and Furnishing

A Tuesday Page

Decorative
Arts

Industrial Design at The Bauhaus 1919 to 1933

By Helen Johnson Keyes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The Museum of Modern Art, 14 West 49th Street, is holding throughout December and January, an exhibition of characteristic work in many art fields done from 1919 to 1933 at Germany's famous Bauhaus.

This art school was established in Weimar by the distinguished German architect, Walter Gropius, and in 1925 removed to the friendlier atmosphere of Dessau. Dr. Gropius associated with himself in the enterprise more eminent artists and technicians than have ever before served on the faculty of one school at one time. So, after he left the school in 1928 to return to private practice, its work continued and expanded until the institution was closed in 1933 by the National Socialist Government.

The activating idea was the necessity of bringing together all the visual arts. The Bauhaus denied that an abyss separates the fine arts from the applied arts. It labored to harmonize architecture, art and industrial design with the habits of ordinary living. Such a unity and such a relationship to mankind, had long been obscured by the doctrine of "art for art's sake" adopted by the academicians.

Design to Suit New Materials

New techniques and new forms were suggested, one might even say compelled, by materials recently brought into production—steel, reinforced concrete, plastics, aluminum, linoleum, and so forth. The Bauhaus prepared artists for creative effort in the resulting industrialized society and showed the average citizen why art concerned his own way of life.

The curriculum gave equal prominence to architecture, painting, sculpture, print-making, theater arts display, topography, metal work, pottery, stained glass, textiles, wall paper and the rest. Moreover it accorded to craftsmanship an important role in the training of industrial designers, Not, indeed, as an end in itself but as a practice from which students could derive familiarity with one material after another. Also they would undergo the intellectual discipline of themselves carrying a project through from its inception to its completion. Machinery, because it specializes its processes, does not permit this.

This large view and comprehensive knowledge of design is impossible to attain at the machine, nevertheless it is necessary to the designer for the machine, if his models are to express functional beauty. Thus did the Bauhaus hasten the absorption of technology and engineering into the fiber of art.

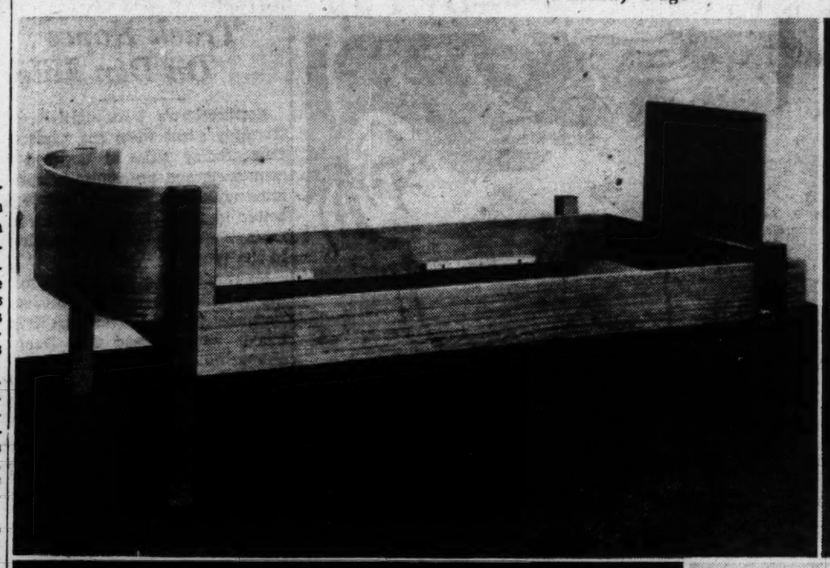
The current exhibition is by no means a complete record of Bauhaus achievement. It is difficult now to take objects out of Germany, so that here photographs have often been substituted for things themselves. However, about 700 items are shown, and so installed as to illustrate the technique of exhibition taught at the Bauhaus.

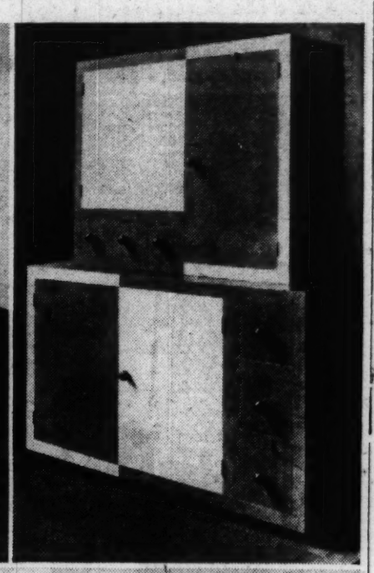
Perhaps no more striking evidence of the far-flung influence exerted by the Bauhaus could be offered than the fact that such household articles, considered at the time of production iconoclastic and thoroughly shocking to established standards, are now part of our vocabulary of furnishing. Set forth in the Museum, they neither shock not amaze any one who has gone about with his eyes open for the last fifteen years. We have thoroughly learned what is meant visually by the statement, "form follows function"—a felicitous phrase supplied by the great American architect, Louis Sullivan.

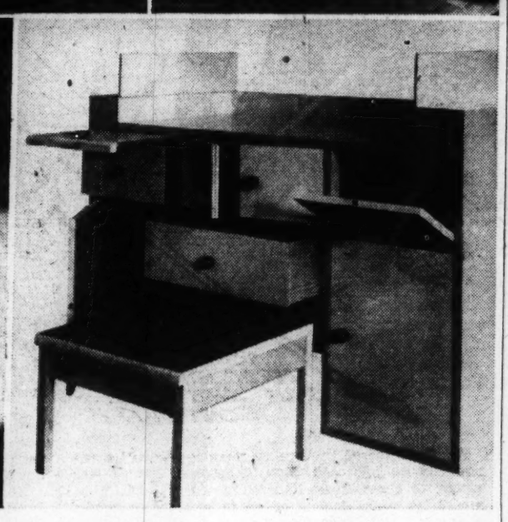
Finding the Approach

Several approaches are possible in studying this reminiscent exhibition, but the most rational one is to appraise it against a recollection of the immediate post-war world. Then familiar habits, beliefs and emotions had gone up in flame and all thinking people were preoccupied with the task of creating a new way of life. This purpose is evident in much of the world, which manifests a forced striving for originality—an attitude of "Go to; I will do something amazing." But how much better this was for the future of industrial art than it would have been to attempt the repetition of old procedures. At that time those seemed as far removed from contemporary problems as Plato's Republic, and could not have stimulated creative endeavor in a generation whose vehement desire was a sundering between the past and the present.

We are permanently indebted to the Bauhaus movement for sound attitudes toward design in an industrialized society and for a revived harmony, silent for many centures, between mankind and art.







Courtesy Museum of Modern Art, New York City

The advanced position in furniture design which was taken by the German enterprise Bauhaus, under Dr. Gropius fifteen years ago, is indicated by the examples shown here, made in 1922 to 1924. The utterly simple bedstead is made of lemonwood and walnut, while the kitchen cabinet at the right is of wood in two colors of lacquer. New symmetry and colorings were given to earthenware kitchen containers and beverage pots, as shown by the group here, and fresh ingenuity was applied to the design of the brightly lacquered nursery commode.

Furnished 3 Rooms for $250 Plus Their Labor

Part II

Part I appeared on this page Nov. 22

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The cost of refinishing and upholstering equipment is nominal; it is the work that counts. One needs good steel scrapers, fine sandpaper, and steel wool, oxalic acid for removing stains, varnish-and-paint remover, shellac, and wax. For upholstering the needs vary with the condition of the piece, but include upholsterer's needles, strong string, possibly curled hair and kapok, and burlap and muslin for covering. In doing any such work for the first time, these young experimenters found that one must take the piece apart very carefully, studying the original methods used, and which are to be copied.

As their apartment had putty-colored walls, they curtained it throughout with a bright orange material, which was well complemented with the green of growing plants, green in the upholstery, and one black chair having a green pattern. Their one substantial gift was a rich oriental rug, large enough for the center of the living room, its predominating deep blues helping to complete the picture. The rest of the floor was left bare, waxed to harmonize with the varied furniture woods.

In the living-dining room is a spool-turned maple desk supporting a wooden-doored cupboard. It cost $6, and was definitely "in the rough," for a blacksmith had used it for general storage. Refinished, it served as a combined china cabinet and desk. A turned-leg table with the name of a country cabinet maker impressed underneath made a living-and-dining-room table. A ladder-back chair, two curly-maple fiddle-back chairs from about 1870, a rosewood sofa, a man's chair of carved rosewood, a spool-legged stand, and a "brand new" lounging chair, made up the rest of the furniture.

In the bedroom is a spool bed equipped with a new box spring and mattress; a small drop-leaf table, which with a shaving mirror served as a dressing table, two carved walnut chairs, a chest of drawers and an ogee mirror. The drawers of the chest are beautifully veneered and inlaid. They view it with pride, for it was a "lucky" buy. Its beauty was concealed beneath many coats of paint, and an antique dealer had been glad to part with it for $3.

The kitchen represented hours spent in the auction rooms, for this was considered one of the most expensive rooms in the house to furnish. But at an auction, pots and pans may sell for about $2 a lot. Too, a second-hand stove and a nice kitchen table has surprisingly little value, and if one is willing to begin with a refrigerator which is not electric, it may be had almost for the asking.

The actual costs of their furnishings are affixed. The balance of the $250 was used in purchasing paints and upholstery, varnish remover, and tools, as well as for blankets and accessories.

Bedroom	
Curtain material at 50c a yd.	$3.00
Rug pattern (hooked at home from rags)	1.00
Spool bed	3.00
Springs and mattress	26.50
Drop-leaf table	5.00
Shaving mirror	5.00
Chest of drawers	3.00
Walnut chairs (pair)	2.00
Bench	1.00
	$51.50
Living-Dining Room	
Curtain materials	5.00
Pair of maple chairs	5.00
Desk chair	4.00
Desk	6.00
Lounging chair	42.50
Rosewood sofa	6.00
Gentleman's chair	18.00
Steeple clock	4.00
Drop-leaf table	8.00
Spool-legged stand	.25
	$88.75
Kitchen	
Kitchen table and two chairs	$3.00
Pots and pans	2.00
Stove	12.00
Refrigerator	5.00
	$22.00
Total	$162.25

A New Lawn For An Old House

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Neighbor John shook his head, tolerantly, yet sadly. He knew that city folks had queer ideas about the country, and he had heard that when they acquired old Cape Cod houses, they acted peculiarly. But this matter of providing a fitting and suitable setting for an old house was a bit unreasonable. Especially so in the spring of the year, when a countryman's attention ought to be on his garden.

"A story and a half cottage, built in the 1700's, ought to nestle right down close to the ground," I said. "It should look as if it grew from the ground."

Neighbor John smiled. One thing about a good neighbor is that he permits you your point of view—if you insist on it, and if he can't change you. One of Neighbor John's grand characteristics is that he will argue for his point though it means less work and less pay for him. He gave us his philosophy once when this was pointed out to him. "It doesn't make any difference about whether I earn less, or whether I earn more. Right's right, and wrong's wrong. If your idea of right is different from mine, that's your business, but I'm going to say what I think!"

"Now our house," I said, "is up too high."

"There was a reason for that," he answered. "There's a high water level in the spring, so the foundations were built up. Then in the spring, with a foot of water in the cellar, a man can still get around down there."

"All right; then, let's grade up that front lawn to the house."

After much experimenting and many observations, the first fact has been established—that nothing so improves an old house in the country as green, velvety lawns. At Windleswisp, we have gradually established lawns all around the house, more than half an acre in all. This sounds like a large amount; but it is, in reality, only a little more than twenty thousand square feet, which is one hundred by two.

"I want to do a good bit of the work myself," I said to my neighbor. "Though we'll have to have a good many yards of soil on that front lawn if we raise it a foot. What do you suggest?"

So Neighbor John proposed the following plan. We wanted to dig out the little, old-fashioned cellar anyway, in order to have room to brace up the floor timbers. The earth removed from the cellar was spread on the front lawn, and then six inches of good loam over that for the new grass to grow on.

"When you're levelling or grading," said he, "be sure to roll the earth often as you spread the soil. This means the lawn will not settle later, and it will be a good even job when it's done." So we learned how to build up a lawn. H. S. P.

Planned for Modern Living

Seventh of Twelve Weekly Articles

By Carl Greenleaf Beede

In some of the United States there are modest houses built with an open, roofed over, area between the kitchen section and the bedrooms and living room. This area may be either paved with brick, or merely bare ground, according to the family standards. The purpose of this porch (if one may so call it) is to set off kitchen heat from other rooms and to make a cool and shady place to rest or to do work of various kinds.

An Ingenious and Happy Adaptation

Peter and Stubbins have taken the idea and applied it to modern design and standards of living and a cooler climate, with the original and attractive result shown in the plans and elevation here. With a total house width of 44 feet and a lot as narrow as 60 feet, a considerable degree of privacy may be secured, not only for the porch, but even for bedrooms that have one side near a boundary.

To examine the arrangement as if one were approaching it as a visitor, we look at the drawing of the elevation, which shows the street side. Leaving our car in the driveway, a stone walk leads to the porch corner nearest the entrance door. Within, the living room, 13½ by 18 feet, is straight ahead. A fireplace is at one end and the northeast wall has no windows but the southeast wall is all glass. These look out on the rear lawn which on a narrow lot might have a high hedge at the opposite boundary. So few steps separate the living room and porch that they serve well together for family use or for hospitality. The porch is 21 feet from front to back, being sheltered by its roof and its screen so that its furniture can be left there in all summer weathers. Or, folding chairs and cushions may be placed in the closet and storage space. Meals served here call for few additional steps from the kitchen.

Planned to accommodate parents and three children, there are three bedrooms and two bathrooms. Windows at the left or northeast side, are about 4½ feet from the floor for privacy, and are hinged for ventilation. Those on the opposite side are the same height, and provide ample circulation of air.

In this plan a separate dining room is provided, with the idea of using it as a play room at off hours. This could be practical with proper selection of furniture, designed for both purposes, to be moved against the wall. Of course, the traditional type of fixed arrangement for a dining room could not be maintained with such dual use. Usual furniture would prevent other uses between meals and would keep the space idle for all but two hours or less of every day. When children were grown up, or away at school or college, adults might use this place as an occasional sitting room, cozier than the living room.

The insulated house heater is in a corner of the kitchen, for no cellar is necessary in any of the houses that have been shown in this series. In each of them, however, an excavation could be made for the heater, below the location shown, and a stairway to it introduced. In the present case, the stairs would be directly below those to the second floor.

The Cellar Question

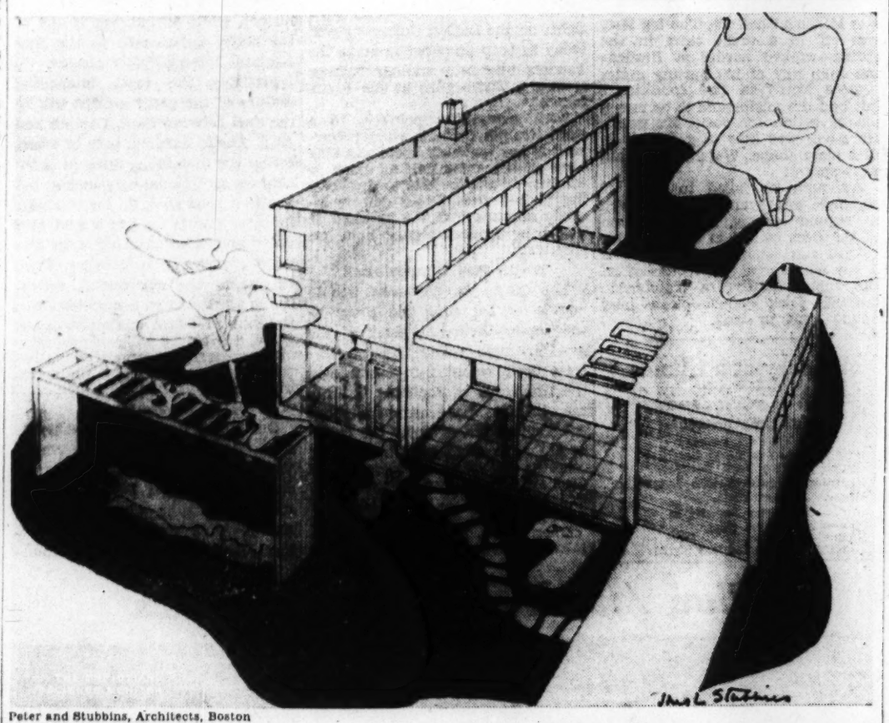
A reader has stated that she wouldn't know how to get along without a cellar, and wants to know why they are not included in any of these plans. A part of the answer is found in the heading of this series of articles — Homes Planned for MODERN Living. The common use of oil and gas fuel for heating removes from house planning one of the chief reasons for the cellars of the past century. That is, the coal-burning furnace, and coal storage. Lately the features of dust and ashes have been greatly minimized, and claims of elimination are made.

Another basement utility formerly assigned to the basement was the laundry, sometimes fitted with a special water heater as well as room heater. Now laundry tubs have taken on white enamel and are set in the kitchen, and at that, much of the laundry work may be done outside the home. Both these essentials being no longer unsightly and much less bulky, they are placed on the first floor, with a saving of most of the excavation expense. Not all, however, for there must be some digging for the width of the concrete foundation.

Perhaps the lady who prefers her house with a cellar—or basement—is thinking of its advantages as storage space. No doubt there are advantages, but space costs money and it is often debatable whether or not a proposed addition is worth its probable cost.

Also, there is usually uncertainty as to what the cost of a cellar of a certain size would be, for that depends on the material to be removed, whether ledge, rocks and hardpan, or sand. Sometimes it is cheaper to get the stated space in that way, than it would be to build above ground; other times the reverse is true. The point is that added space means added cost, whether above ground or below.

For economy in material, this house takes floor and roof timbers mill-length of 14 feet, but 16 feet long could be used, also without waste, if larger rooms were desired. As shown, the cost would be about $4,800, with a cubage of 15,000 cubic feet. With a single bathroom the cost should be $300 less, leaving that space for sewing room, storage or other use.



Peter and Stubbins, Architects, Boston

Designed for parents and three children, this house deserves a close study. This will show its originality and its suitability for varied family activities. Outer walls are wood and cost is about $4,800.

Storage to Suit One's Needs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

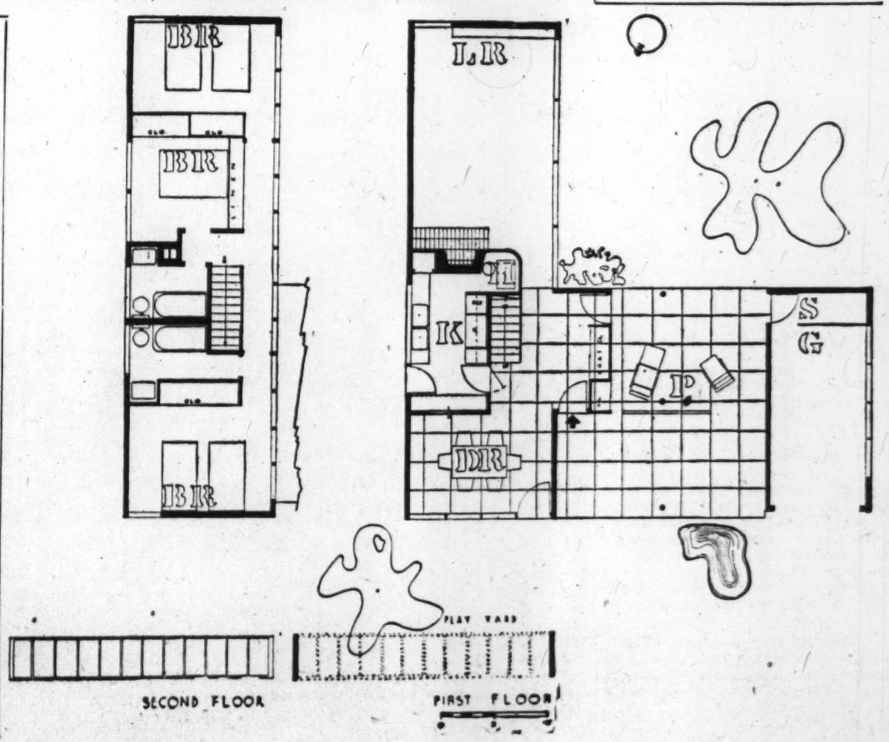
Making equipment attractive and then providing goodlooking storage places for it does not necessarily include helpful convenience for the homemaker. It is the wise house builder, owner or tenant who recognizes this fact and arranges accordingly.

Measuring the actual number of linear feet of shelf and storage space, and the depth of the various kinds of closets, and then comparing the capacity with one's actual requirements for dishes, glassware, pots and pans, mops and vacuum cleaner, is more than likely to show the need for more space, or space better located, or both.

If shelves are too shallow to hold dinner plates safely, they sometimes can be extended. If a broom closet is too low to make it easy to stow away a mop, it may be possible to cut a segment out of the shelf overhead to make room for the end of the handle. If the vacuum cleaner is kept in a deep, cluttered closet or cabinet, where it cannot readily be brought out for its daily trip across the floor coverings, a special front section should be reserved for it, marked off with a new partition, if possible.

Equipment never should be added to the home unless it performs really useful functions, and once it is added, it should be stored so that it may be of utmost helpfulness to the homemaker.

If cabinets and storage closets are handsomely designed, yet inadequate for the intended purposes, or are incorrectly placed in the home, they may be a thing of beauty, but certainly they cannot be a joy forever.



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Commerce and Finance

U. S. Loans to China May Be Followed by British Financial Aid

Business and Industry

Business Advisory Council to Resign As Test of Policy

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (AP)—The fifty-four prominent industrialists and financiers on the Commerce Department's Business Advisory Council proposed today to resign to test the business-co-operation policy of the next Secretary of Commerce.

It was learned that they regarded their attendance at monthly meetings—without salary or even expense money—as compliance with a personal request of Secretary Daniel C. Roper, who leaves office Friday. They propose to quit to give his successor a free hand in selection of busines advisers.

The resignation move was not aimed at Harry L. Hopkins, WPA chief popularly rumored to be the President's choice for the Cabinet post. A person close to the Council said many of its members, although possibly disagreeing with Mr. Hopkins' views, favored his appointment on practical grounds.

Patterson to Remain

These Council members were said to believe that Mr. Hopkins' closeness to the President would give weight to any advice he might relay from the Business Council to the White House.

Although the possibility that Mr. Hopkins will be appointed hinted at changes in Commerce Department policy, it was understood that Richard C. Patterson, Jr., Assistant Secretary, would remain in the Department.

Since Mr. Patterson, a former radio (NBC) executive, was appointed last April, more and more of the Department's direct relations with business have been shifted upon him. He actively supervises the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, acts as liaison man in the Business Advisory Council, and represents the Department in the Federal monopoly investigation.

Mr. Patterson was host at a series of dinners last summer at which giants of the business world and the New Deal economists were given a chance to get acquainted and swap ideas. These "shirt sleeve sessions" were designed to show both groups that neither was as bad as sometimes painted.

Republicans in Majority

Organization of the Business Advisory Council was begun by Secretary Roper in 1933 shortly after he took office. Either on governmental or its own initiative, the Council studied scores of problems—taxes, social security, patents, labor laws, etc.

Except in occasional instances, it never disclosed to the public what it recommended, insisting that any advice it gave the President was his business. Actually, the Council opposed several New Deal measures, such as the undistributed profits tax, and advocated changes in the Wagner Labor Act.

W. Averell Harriman, Chairman of the Union Pacific Railroad and once Deputy Administrator of the NIRA, is the current chairman of the Council.

The majority of members are Republicans. Among those who belong are President Clarence Francis of General Foods and President Charles R. Hook of American Rolling Mill, former presidents of the National Association of Manufacturers; Chairman E. R. Stettinius of U. S. Steel, President John D. Biggers of Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass, President R. R. Deupree of Procter & Gamble, President William C. Dickerman of American Locomotive, President E. T. Stannard of Kennecott Copper, President Paul W. Litchfield of Goodyear Tire & Rubber.

Reorganization Plan Is Filed By The Erie Railroad

CLEVELAND (AP)—Erie Railroad, New York-Chicago trunk line which has been in reorganization since last January, filed in Federal court a proposed reorganization plan designed to halve its fixed interest debt.

It proposed:

To convert $63,000,000 in present preferred stock into new common stock, share for share, and exchange the present $100 par common for new common of either no par or $40 par.

To convert much of its present bonded indebtedness into new preferred stock.

To slash drastically the rent it pays on leased roads, directly acquire some of the properties it now operates, and disaffirm leases on others.

Financial circles said the plan would tend to reduce drastically the book value of Erie securities held by Chesapeake & Ohio Railway, which has 55.68 per cent control of Erie, and lesson this control as well. C. & O. on Oct. 31 was carrying Erie common, worth $98,480,000 at par, for a cost value of $35,116,665, and similarly had written down its par $15,140,500 holdings of Erie first preferred and its par $6,019,500 holdings of second preferred.

Republic Steel Reports Increase in Employment

CLEVELAND (AP) — Republic Steel Corp. said it was employing nearly 48,000 persons Dec. 1, in contrast to about 37,000 June 1.

Average weekly employment rose from 25 hours to 32.8 hours in the period, the corporation said, as steel operations in the same six months rose from 21 per cent of capacity to 67 per cent.

C. M. White, Vice-President, said December probably would show a slight decline because of inventory periods, but added an expectation "that a satisfactory rate of operation will develop after the first of the year."

Business Failures Drop

NEW YORK (AP)—Business failures in the United States for the week ended December 15 dropped to 216 from 221 in the preceding week, Dun & Bradstreet reported. In the comparable 1937 week they totaled 222.

New Carnegie Works Reared To 'Glory of Free Enterprise'

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The new Irvin Works officially opened in the Pittsburgh district by Carnegie-Illinois belongs in the Paul Bunyan tradition and would have given ideas to Dean Swift in his "Trip to Brobdignagia" or to Rabelais in his stories of Gargantua.

Most of the data given the press was written by or for technical men and only half-heartedly for the layman who cannot picture offhand such an instrument as "a No. 2 universal-roughing stand with work rolls 38x81 inches and 51x76 inch back-up rolls driven by a 3500 HP AC motor" or "equipment in the hot strip finishing department (which) consists of flying shears, resquaring shears, temper mills, recoiling and side-trimming lines, with a sheet pickler and scrubbing lines."

The impression the layman gets may be suggested, however, by some of the following figures. They are given not for the figures but for the impression.

Plant Covers 51 Acres

The mill is built on a plot covering a square mile of land. It covers 51 acres itself. Last week's visitors, in order to see all the important processes, had to walk 5½ miles through it. There are 13 miles of standard-guage railway inside the walls. The operation starts in a plant section which is 124 feet wide, over 50 feet high, and nearly a half mile long without an intersection—i.e. one single room.

From here the steel—and the visitor—goes to a room about 1200 feet long where the steel is pickled. From there it goes to an oven "room" for "annealing" which is a shade over half a mile long and 94 feet wide. The ovens themselves are about the size of cottages, and instead of the steel being put into them, they are lifted by overhead crane and placed over the stacked steel.

The mill has 50 travelling overhead cranes with capacities from 5 to 60 tons. A third large room, about 1500 feet long and already equipped with cranes, is idle and empty, awaiting expansion in coming years; it would accomodate several swimming pools and skating rinks and most of Madison Square Garden.

The mill is electrically motorized to produce about 300,000 horsepower; three of the motors will develop about 10,000 horsepower apiece.

Heat to 3,000 Degrees

The raw material of the mill is cold slabs brought six miles from another plant, and the storage yard will accommodate about 60,000 tons of these slabs, which means over 5,000 slabs averaging 12 tons apiece. The various rolls, stands, coolers, etc., have to throw so much water on the steel on its journey through the works that at capacity the mill takes about 22,000,000 gallons a day.

The slabs start the road to becoming sheet or tinplate (motor bodies or tin cans, for instance) by being warmed up in a furnace as big as a house to about 3,000 degrees. They are slid out onto rollers which rumble down to mills which squeeze the scale off them, true them, and then squeeze them into sheets 175 feet long and a tenth of an inch thick. They start slow but race out of the last squeezing at 2,000 feet a minute down a "hot runout table" 700 feet long, to drop onto a spool which winds them, still hot enough to fry an egg on, and dumps them on a conveyor which slowly trundles them about 1,200 feet to the head of the pickling line. Here an overhead crane puts them on a "downtilter" which turns them on the side like a barrel, and they are chivvied, still "untouched by human hands," onto another spool from which they are unrolled for the race through the pickle bath of sulphuric acid.

Stitching Steel Sheets

Before hitting the bath several sheets are "stitched" end to end by a machine as big as a truck. The yard-wide ribbon of steel winds and folds down into the bath, which is about 30 feet deep and 30 feet long, and unfolds and unwinds up the other side into a hot bath kept at 200 degrees; out of that and then coiled up again. The laundering in sulphuric acid is to remove "scale."

From the sulphurous laundering, the coils destined to be tinplate go to another mangle, called a "5-stand tandem coil mill." It is two stories high and roars like a heavy surf after a storm. The sheet is uncoiled into the rollers at about 250 feet a minute, and is still about 1-10-inch thick. It flies out of the final rollers about 1,600 feet a minute, and about 1-100-inch thick—a little thicker than this paper, having been not only pulled thin but pressed thin with a pressure of about 750 tons to the square inch as it slid through. Then the indefatigable engineers wash it again with soap and electricity at 200 degrees, heat it up in the furnaces for a day at about 1,400 degrees ("annealing"), to take out internal stresses which they know by the microscope to have been set up in the previous rollings, and send it to the "flying shears."

480 Feet a Minute

The ribbon flies under these shears at 480 feet a minute and is cut into short lengths. This flying shears machine also weighs the short lengths, and if they are so much as 1 per cent over- or underweight it throws them aside. Since they are already 1-100-inch thick, this means the machine is intolerant of any impropriety of over one ten-thousandth of an inch (at 480 feet a minute). From this mechanical grace-with-the-shears, the rejected tinplate goes to the next department where the women (the first women the steel knows) weigh it and put it in its rightful stack.

The Irvin Works stands 275 feet above the Monongahela, to avoid floods. It has a capacity of 600,000 tons a year, or about eight Golden Gate bridges.

In his radioed address from London to the banquet which followed the official opening, Myron Taylor, former Chairman of the Board, called the new plant "a symbol reared to the glory of unfettered human achievement—to the glory of free enterprise." Perhaps that is hauling in political theory gratuitously. But the privately owned, though no longer privately run, Steel Corporation built the plant, with $60,000,000 of its own money, and there it stands on a hill.

World Commodity Price Index Down

NEW YORK (AP)—The world price of 40 basic commodities, as measured in gold with 1910-15 taken as 100, declined in the week ended Dec. 10 to equal the lowest figure in 30 years, the General Motors Corp.-Cornell University index indicated today.

The index details follow:

	World In Gold	U. S. In Gold	U. S. In Currency
October, 1938	61.9	62.8	106.3
Weeks ended:			
Nov. 12	60.8	62.4	105.7
Nov. 26	60.4	63.1	106.8
Dec. 3	60.5	63.1	106.9
Dec. 10	60.4	62.6	106.0

Boat Firm Refunds U. S. Navy Profit Over 10 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary Swanson has received a check for $189,807.90 from the Electric Boat Company, Groton, Conn., representing a refund to the Government on contracts for construction of the submarines Perch, Pickerel and Permit.

Navy officials said it was the first refund to the Navy under the terms of the Vinson-Trammell Act of 1934 provided for recapture of profits on naval construction in excess of 10 per cent.

The contract for the three submarines was awarded the Electric Boat Company, August 22, 1934, for $2,387,000 each, subject to changes in cost of labor and material.

The Navy said the money would be returned to the Treasury.

Chicago Exchange to Open Trading in Cottonseed Oil

CHICAGO (AP)—Board of Trade members voted 502 to 44 to permit the opening on the exchange of cash and futures markets in cottonseed oil.

The date for the opening of the new markets is indefinite.

Kenneth S. Templeton, President, described the cottonseed oil trade as another step toward broadening activities of the exchange "in a field to which its facilities are suited."

U. S. Is Carrying Trade Expansion Plans to Turkey

WASHINGTON (AP)—The United States is carrying its trade expansion program into Turkey, in competition with spreading German economic influence there, and started to explore possibilities of a reciprocal trade agreement with Australia.

The State Department announced that a new trade pact just initiated with Turkey is based upon the principles of unconditional most-favored-nation treatment and free foreign exchange, the two American trade weapons in direct contrast with Germany's barter and blocked exchange policies.

The new American-Turkish agreement probably will be signed formally in January, the State Department said. It provides mutual tariff concessions on products yet to be announced. Under the unconditional most-favored-nation clause, the concessions the United States makes in the treaty will be extended to all countries except Germany. The Reich will be excluded because, officials say, she discriminates against American trade.

The United States announced its intention to negotiate a trade agreement with Turkey last January 12, long before Germany's bold march into Austria and Cechoslovakia and her strong efforts to spread her trade empire throughout southeastern Europe.

The pact is the first reached with a Near East country. Its completion closely follows the recent trip to Turkey of the German Economics Minister, Walther Funk, who concluded an agreement October 7 to lend the Turkish Government about $65,000,000 for armament and industrial development.

Mr. Funk also visited Yugoslavia and Bulgaria, and subsequently announced from Berlin that the three countries "form a kind of Balkan axis which reaches from the German border to the Black Sea." He said the crux of negotiations in all three countries was "how these countries' productive power could be developed with German aid so that they might supply Germany the better, and make more extensive purchases from Germany."

Germany now buys about 50 per cent of Turkey's exports, the United States about 10 per cent, chiefly tobacco. Other Turkish products on which the United States had announced it would consider tariff reductions to Turkey includes licorice, filberts and pistache nuts, poppy and canary seeds, oriental and other rugs and meerschaum.

News Notes—The Orient

(Excerpts From Reports to Commerce Department)

Chinese Tung Oil—A cable from the American Consul General at Hankow dated December 7 states no tung oil was exported from Hankow by business firms in November and that the tung oil market remains inactive with no price quotations being made. According to the cable the Yangtze River remains closed to commerce and no tung oil shipments are expected to be made in the near future.

Tin Plate to Hong Kong—United States continued to be the principal supplier of tin plate imported into Hong Kong during 1937 and the first eight months of 1938. Imports of tin plate into Hong Kong in 1937 amounted to 65,000,000 pounds valued at $3,000,000, of which the United States supplied 44,729,615 pounds valued at $2,033,256. During the first eight months of 1938 imports of tin plate amounted to 24,000,000 pounds valued at $1,200,000, while re-exports increased to 27,800,000 pounds valued at $1,379,000.

Chinese Bristles—Exports of bristles from China to the United States for the first nine months of 1938 were 23 per cent larger in quantity and 9.8 per cent smaller in value than for the like period in 1937. For the first nine months of 1938, Tientsin bristle shipments to countries other than the United States increased 19.6 per cent in quantity compared with the like period in 1937. During the period under review the United States purchased 1,765,695 pounds of bristles from China valued at $2,230,451 compared with 1,435,038 pounds valued at $2,543,870 in the like period in 1937.

Japanese Grain—Japan's wheat crop for the 1938 season will not exceed 45,980,000 bushels. Not including Hokkaido, actual production of wheat in Japan during the year has amounted to 41,159,989 bushels, a decline of about 11 per cent from last year's harvest. Local observers believe that the production in the Hokkaido Province would not increase the volume beyond the 45,980,000-bushel mark. Losses were attributed to rains and heavy storms.

Japanese Whaling—Japan's 1938-39 whaling fleet will be the largest in the history of that country and the catch is expected to show a like increase. A new feature in the operations this year will be the packing of a considerable volume of whale meat, since its consumption is being encouraged by the Government as an emergency measure to conserve meat supplies. In previous years arrivals of whale meat were limited to 1,000 tons annually, but this restriction has been removed.

Japanese Fishing—Unification of the various coastal fishery guilds of Japan is expected by observers in that country to occur shortly. The unification will probably bring into one organization about 1,900 large and small independent fishery associations throughout Japan. Japanese fishermen hope that by this action they will be able to bring their needs to the proper authorities in a unified form.

Japanese Toys—Exports of toys from Japan during the first six months of 1938 were valued at about $3,441,366, a decline of $2,012,840, or 36.9 per cent, compared with exports during the like period of 1937. The decline was partially attributed to the difficulty on the part of manufacturers in obtaining necessary raw materials. American imports during the period amounted to only $776,696, recording a decline of $1,455,188, or 65.2 per cent, compared with the like period of the receding year.

Japanese Salmon—Exports of canned salmon from Japan during the first six months of 1938 totaled 465,117 cases to record a gain of 9,880 cases, or 2.2 per cent compared with the shipments in the like period of 1937. Exports to North America in the six months of 1938 amounted to only 160 cases, a decline of 9,939 cases or 98.4 per cent compared with the first half of 1937.

Philippine Sugar—Production of sugar in the Philippine Islands during the 1937-38 crop season amounted to 940,350 long tons, compared with the 990,060 long tons during the previous crop season. Shipments to the United States during the period ended August 31, 1938, totaled 844,864 short tons of centrifugal sugar and 46,652 tons of refined, or 94.29 per cent and 81.52 per cent, respectively, of the total quotas.

Philippine Autos—Sales of new passenger cars by dealers in the Philippine Islands for the first six months of 1938, totaling 1,715 units, were only about 7 per cent less than last year and substantially better than in 1936 or 1935. Demand for cars was fairly good in the second quarter of this year, though sales were somewhat lower than in the like period of 1937. Truck sales were somewhat lower than in the second quarter of 1937, but were better than in any previous second quarter for several years.

Philippine Exports—Export trade of the Philippine Islands for the first half of 1938 amounting to $66,312,500 declined about $15,000,000 compared with exports during the like period of 1937, while imports valued at $76,897,000 increased by more than $20,000,000 during the like period. Increases during the first half occurred in most of the leading import lines. Imports into the Philippines from the United States during the first six months advanced in value from $36,908,000 last year to $53,845,000, while exports to the American market declined from $66,867,000 to $55,441,500.

Treasury Borrowing Costs at New Low

By the Associated Press

Washington

Secretary Morgenthau announced that, in spite of the record size of the Federal debt, the cost of short-term Treasury borrowing has reached a new low.

He said the weekly sale of $100,000,000 worth of 91 day Treasury bills brought an average price of $99.999 per $100.

These bills bear no interest, and the only compensation of lenders is the difference between the price they pay and the par value—in this case one cent per $1,000. This would be comparable to an interest rate of .006 per cent.

Per Capita Crop Production Under 1923-32 Average

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department, in its final crop report of the year, said that on a per capital basis the level of farm production during 1938 was not high.

"With crop production this year placed at 104.8 per cent of the 1923-32 or pre-drought average, and population at 109.6 per cent of the average for that period, crop production per capita would appear to be at least 4 per cent lower than in the pre-draught period," the crop reporting board said.

An "appearance of abundance" of some crops was attributed to a lower level of domestic and foreign demand than was considered normal a few years ago, and to relatively small numbers of livestock on farms to consume feed grains.

The board added that even the bumper crops of 1937 were only about 4 per cent above the pre-drought level.

Production of food crops was equally as heavy this year as last, the board said, pointing to a final estimate of 930,801,000 bushels of wheat for this year compared with 875,676,000 bushels last year.

Only three wheat crops, those of 1931, 1919 and 1915, have been larger, it was said.

Corn production was estimated at 2,542,238,000 bushels compared with a 1937 crop of 2,651,284,000. Rice production, estimated at 52,303,000 bushels this year, was about 2 per cent lower than last year's production, but was larger than in any previous year.

The aggregate tonnage of potatoes, sweet potatoes and commercial vegetables and also the tonnage of the 1938 fruit crops was said to be lower than in 1937 but higher than in any previous year.

The final survey substantiated earlier department indications of higher average acreage yields on a below-average acreage, the board said.

Acreage yields were said to have been nearly 11 per cent above and the aggregate acreage of crops harvested 3½ per cent below the 1923-32 pre-drought period.

The total area of 45 crops harvested during the year was estimated at approximately 342,000,000 acres, compared with 341,000,000 last year and 354,000,000 for the decade preceding the drought. The board said 1938 harvest acreages declined in most states but there was an increase of about 9,00,000 in the great plains states from Kansas and Nebraska northward, due chiefly to a smaller loss of acreage from drought.

Bonus Distribution

NEW YORK — Allen & Co. are distributing a bonus to employees of from one to seven months' salary.

Additional Credit To China Ignores Japanese Censure

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20—Cabled reports of Japanese displeasure over the extension of a $25,000,000 United State Government credit to China were coolly ignored here yesterday as Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., announced a second American move to bolster the financial position of China, and informed quarters hinted that so far only a beginning has been made.

The second move, less than a week after American diplomacy sprang a dramatic surprise by announcing a $25,000,000 China trade credit, was in the form of extension for an indefinite period of the arrangement with the Bank of China by which it obtains dollar exchange. The original arrangement was made on July 9, 1937 and would expire on Dec. 31, 1938.

Gold in Vaults as Security

Secretary Morgenthau's announcement stated that the agreement would be extended. It put no time limit on the length of the period of extension. Under the system the Bank of China can obtain dollar credit against its gold holdings. Large quantities of Chinese gold are on deposit in this country, for the most part in the vaults of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. The stocks were built up from the proceeds of silver sales since 1936.

The gold, under the continued arrangement, is used as security by the Treasury for the dollar credits which it makes available to the Bank of China. Secretary Morgenthau did not disclose how large the Chinese gold holdings are, nor the ratio of dollar credit to gold authorized under the extension.

The move was important primarily because it indicated the extent to which the Government here is committed to a policy of employing American financial resources against the aggressor nations of the world.

Where or how the policy will next express itself is being guarded closely. This much is clear, however, that American diplomacy will be using the financial resources controlled by the Treasury Department as a primary weapon during the coming period of foreign relations. Those wishing to follow the trend of American foreign policy would be advised to note particularly the course of Export-Import Bank loans and Treasury dealings in foreign credits.

England May Also Help

The new policy has so far expressed itself most vigorously in regard to China. It is understood in reliable quarters that London is about to embark on a similar policy of extending financial encouragement to the Chinese Government. It appears that such a course of action was considered independently in both capitals but that London did not decide to act until after President Roosevelt had finally confirmed Secretary Morgenthau's plans.

Diplomatic proprieties are of course officially observed. Secretary Morgenthau in making his announcement denied that any violation of the Neutrality Act was involved, meeting a question by saying:

"Who's at war?

"We're simply extending credit to a friendly nation."

And he blandly added that the Export-Import Bank has an "open door policy" of its own. Any nation, he insisted, can apply for a loan so long as there is no conflict with the Johnson Act.

He said that Japan was perfectly free to apply for a loan any time it sees fit, although conceded that there might be a difference between requesting and receiving a loan.

Reports of Huge Airplane Program Seen Exaggerated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Although there is considerable difference of opinion as to whether the program of expanding the Army and Navy fleets to an aggregate of 10,000 to 12,000 planes in a period of two years is practicable, the fact that airplanes orders for the United States military services will increase substantially over the next few years is generally accepted, according to Standard Statistics.

Appraising the probabilities in the light of the difficulties inherent in stepping up output so sharply, there is much to indicate that the fantastic volumes suggested by some recent reports are unlikely to be even closely approached for an indefinite time, if ever.

Would Standardize

If, within any relatively early year, the Government should attempt to procure 4,000 or more planes, an important part of any such program might well be a reliance on sources outside of the established aviation industry for many component items—most notably, on certain automotive organizations. In any event, standardization will doubtless be increasingly emphasized, if volume manufacture of certain parts or of certain types of planes is to be achieved.

There are a number of obstacles in the way of any such spectacular increase. The Assistant Secretary of War has stated that, conceivably, the Army Air Corps might have to revise its present goal of 2,320 planes in service by June 30, 1940, to a figure four times as great. Adding in the authorization at the last Congress of a minimum Navy force of 3,000 planes (to be achieved at an unstated date) would make the total 12,000, and deducting the estimated 3,000 "first line" planes now owned by the two services would mean orders for 9,000 new planes.

However, any such goal would require Congressional action, and the testimony of Army and Navy aviation officers at Congressional hearings is yet to be heard. Moreover, there would be important difficulties presented if 9,000 new military craft should be ordered, with the idea of obtaining delivery in as little as two years.

In the calendar year 1937, only 949 complete military planes were built and delivered by domestic companies, and these included an unreported number for export. There were an additional 2,281 commercial planes delivered, also including exports; and a substantial proportion of the latter total included light private craft unsuitable for military purposes.

Larger Plants Needed

Obviously, to obtain as many as 4,500 planes annually for two successive years, the Army and Navy would have to arrange for a sharp increase in plant capacity, even with full allowance for the proposed standardization of products in many cases and a considerably better coordination of manufacturing activities and final delivery instructions.

Another handicap, moreover, would be the existing large backlogs of foreign orders held by several leading builders. Barring unusual developments, these doubtless have precedence over future contracts with the Federal services. In a number of cases, an important share of plant acapacity will be engaged for most of 1939 in completing such export work.

Personnel in both the aircraft makers' factories and in the Army and Navy (the latter including both flying and ground forces) would also have to be considerably augmented before a much larger number of planes could be completed and placed in service. Along with the necessity for expanding plant facilities, these steps would probably consume many months.

Price, Average Farm Purchased With U. S. Loans About $4077

WASHINGTON (AP)—A Farm Security Administration survey showed the average price of farms bought by tenants and sharecroppers with Government loans obtained under provisions of the 1937 Farm Tenant Act was highest in Illinois.

Florida had the lowest average cost for farms bought during the first year's operation of the Act, which ended in July, although a few were bought for less in New England.

The survey estimated the 1,885 persons who obtained loans during the year paid an average of $4,077 for about 130 acres. The loans aggregated more than $9,200,000.

The average cost of 34 farms purchased in Illinois was $8,744 while in Florida the average price of 16 farms was only $2,234. The average size of the Illinois farms was 140 acres against 103 acres in Florida.

The report showed the average price of four farms purchased in Maine was $2,162 while one farm bought in New Hampshire cost only $2,000, both figures lower than the Florida average, but not covering as many farms.

The FSA had $10,000,000 available to make farm purchase loans for the year ended in July, and $25,000,000 has been authorized for loans in the 1938-39 fiscal year. Officials estimate this amount would provide for almost 5,000 additional purchases.

Purchase loans are made in selected counties to applicants who meet certain requirements. Borrowers are given 40 years to repay their loans at 3 per cent interest.

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Union Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Jan. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Jan. 16
Eliot Savings Bank	Jan. 16
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Jan. 16
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East Cambridge Savings Bank	Jan. 16
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Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	930,000
Previous day	1,104,640
1938 volume to date	226,633,817
1937 volume to date	397,245,530

Aircraft, Steel Rail Issues Firm In Uneven Market

NEW YORK, Dec. 20 (AP)—While selected steels, rails, aircrafts and specialties displayed rallying inclinations in today's stock market, many recent leaders were unable to work up advancing steam.

Gains ran to a point or so at the opening, but these were whittled down in most instances as the session progressed. Near the final hour quotations were mildly mixed. Dealings lowed in retreating intervals and transfers were at the rate of approximately 1,000,000 shares.

Wall Street had about reached the conclusion most tax selling had been completed, but delayed offerings for the income returns were again a market factor.

Bonds were no more than steady and commodities shuffled over a narrow trail.

Stocks favored the greater part of the time were Bethlehem Steel, Inland Steel, Boeing, United Aircraft, Santa Fe, Pennsylvania, N. Y. Central, du Pont, J. C. Penney, Eastman Kodak, and U. S. Gypsum.

Backward were Chrysler, Montgomery Ward, Anaconda, Douglas Aircraft, Westinghouse, American Telephone, and Air Reduction.

Inclined to tilt forward in the curb were Lockheed, Aviation & Transportation, and N. J. Zinc. Lower were Bell Aircraft, American Gas and Aluminum of America.

Bonds Irregular

Brisk trading in railway issues featured the market for bonds today. Prices in the rails were mixed, but generally tended fractionally downward. On the downward side were Missouri Pacific 5s of '77, New York Central 5s, Nickel Plate 4½s and 5½s, Baltimore & Ohio convertible 4½s, Rock Island 4s, and Missouri-Kansas-Texas 4s of '90.

Taking an upward trend, however, were Missouri-Kansas-Texas 5s of '62, Frisco 4½s of '78, and Santa Fe 4s.

Western Union 5s and 4½s were off as much as 2 points at times apparently on the basis of storm damage reports.

U. S. Governments were steady.

The activity in foreign governments was brisk, with Japanese 5½s in fair demand at higher prices and Latin American issues generally fractionally off.

Wheat Prices Drop In Chicago Market

CHICAGO, Dec. 20—Snowfalls likely to prove beneficial to crops in large areas of the domestic winter wheat belt turned wheat prices downward to a material extent today.

Corn, however, developed firmness in late dealings. Weather reports from Argentina remained unfavorable.

At the close, Chicago wheat futures were ⅛-¾ lower compared with yesterday's finish, May 66⅛-¼, July 66-66⅛, corn ¼ cent down to ¼ up, May 52½, July 53¼, and oats unchanged to ⅛ higher.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Price changes in the stock market today were narrow. Trans-Atlantics closed about one point up to one lower while French railroads were active and firmer. Building shares eased on lower November building figures. Industrial, oil and mining shares remained quiet. Coppers were firmer. British Government bonds and Czech loans sold lower.

Paris: Government bonds and banking shares continued strong in the Bourse today while the remainder of the list was mixed. Bank of France gained about 50 francs and Suez Canal reacted the same amount. Rentes finished 10 to 60 centimes lower.

Liverpool: Wheat futures today closed ¾d higher to ⅛d down. Higher North American prices were offset by continued re-offerings by India of Australian grain. Cotton advanced on local buying and trade calling. Partial reactions took place under buying against sales of outside gowths, especially in distant positions. Final prices were 2 to 5 points up.

Dividend Declarations

Irregular

Company	Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Gen Fireproofing	20c	..	Dec. 24	Dec. 19
Paterson & Hudson River R R	$1.50	..	Jan. 3	Dec. 12

Final

Administered Fund, 2d	8c	..	Dec. 23	Dec. 20
Reda Pump Co	*25c	..	Dec. 21	Dec. 16
Standard Steel Sp	40c	..	Dec. 30	Dec. 24
Texas & Pac Ry pf	$1	..	Dec. 27	Dec. 20
Union Ins Co	10c	..	Dec. 29	Dec. 27

Participating

United Milk Prod. pf.	50c	..	Jan. 3	Dec. 20

Extra

Wilmington Tr Co	$1	..	Jan. 3	Dec. 17

Regular

Arcade Cotton Mills 6% pf	$3	S	Dec. 19	Dec. 15
Baker (J T) Chemical Co 5½% pf	$1.37½	Q	Dec. 20	Dec. 14
Buckeye S Cast pf	$1.62½	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 17
Do 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 17
Detroit-Mich RR	$2.50	S	Jan. 12	Dec. 15
Ezry Register Co 5½% pf	$1.37½	Q	Dec. 20	Dec. 15
First National Bank (Atlanta)	25c	Q	Jan. 3	Dec. 20
Do	25c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
First Natl Bk of Hartford	$1.50	Q	Jan. 3	Dec. 14
Do	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
First Nat Bk (Phila)	$4	Q	Jan. 3	Dec. 21
Gen Fireproof pf	$1.75	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 20
Gt Lakes Pow pf "A"	$1.75	Q	Jan. 16	Dec. 31
Harris Sey Potter pf	$1.25	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 20
Hingham Trust Co. (Mass.)	10c	S	Jan. 3	Dec. 24
Kansas Pow & Light Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Do 6 % pf	$1.50	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Lehigh Power Securities Corp	25c	..	Dec. 22	Dec. 19
Missouri Pow & Lt Co 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
No Cent Ry	$2	S	Jan. 14	Dec. 31
Northwestern Trust Co (St. Louis)	$2	..	Dec. 29	Dec. 19
Security Trust Co (Wilmington)	$2	Q	Dec. 31	Dec. 20
Texas Elec Serv	$1.50	Q	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Union National Bank (Pittsburgh)	$2	..	Dec. 30	Dec. 28
Union T Drill	25c	..	Jan. 3	Dec. 20
Unit Milk Prod pf	50c	..	Jan. 3	Dec. 20
Do pf pf	$75c	Q	Jan. 3	Dec. 20
Wilmington Tr Co	$3	Q	Jan. 3	Dec. 17

Subject to receipt of postal.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds In Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
61	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	1	59¼	59¼	59¼	— ¼
123¾	119¾	Abbott Lab pf (4½)	1	123¾	123¾	123¾	Oct 31
52	28	Acme Steel (1)	1	42½	42½	42½	Dec 17
12⅜	6¼	Adams Exp (.30e)	6	10½	10½	10½	— ⅜
24	14½	Adams-Millis (1¼a)	2	20	20	20	
30	16⅝	Addressog (1.40)	1	27½	27½	27½	+ ½
67⅞	40	Air Reduction (1a)	18	63¾	63½	63¾	— ⅛
1⅝	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
13⅜	8¾	Alaska Juneau (.60a)	4	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
1⅝	⅞	Alleghany Corp	17	1⅛	1	1	
17⅜	5½	Alleghany pf xw	6	9½	9½	9½	— ⅝
17⅞	6¼	Alleghany pf $30 ww	9	11	10¾	10⅞	+ ⅛
17¼	5	Alleghany pf $40 ww	5	9¾	9½	9¾	
21½	7¾	Alleghany pr pf	2	14½	14	14½	+ ⅜
29¾	14⅝	Allegheny-Lud Steel	18	25¾	25¼	25¼	— ⅛
14¼	4½	Allen Industries	4	10	9¾	10	+ ¾
197	124	Al Chem & Dye (6)	19	188	186	186½	— ½
12¾	7	Allied Kid (½)	2	11	11	11	Dec 19
14⅞	8¼	Allied Mills (¾e)	5	12	11¾	12	+ ½
13½	4½	Allied Stores	21	11	10¾	10⅞	
70½	38	Allied St pf (5)	1	62¼	62¼	62¼	Dec 19
55¾	34½	Allis-Ch Mfg (1½)	27	46¾	46½	46¾	+ ⅛
20	11¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	3	18⅝	18½	18⅝	Dec 19
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	6	2¼	2¼	2¼	
24	10	Amal Leather pf	1	20	20	20	Nov 23
78	55	Amerada Corp (3)	3	68¾	68¾	68¾	Dec 19
28½	22½	Am Ag Ch Del (.35e)	1	22½	22½	22½	Dec 17
23½	10	Am Bank Note (.70e)	23	16¼	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
14⅜	6¾	Am Bosch	1	7½	7½	7½	Dec 19
52	23¼	Am Brake Shoe (1)	14	46⅛	46	46	—1
105½	70¾	Am Can (4)	17	99¾	98½	99¾	+1½
176½	160¼	Am Can pf (7)	6	174	173½	174	Dec 14
34⅝	12⅝	Am Car & Fdy	10	30¼	29½	30¼	+ ½
57¾	27	Am Car pf (2½e)	1	47½	47½	47½	
23¾	9½	AmChain&Cbl (.70e)	31	21¾	21½	21⅝	
117	89½	Am Ch & Cbl pf (5)	1	117	117	117	Dec 6
125	88½	Am Chicle (4a)	3	121	121	121	Dec 19
9⅞	4½	Am Colortype	4	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
15	9	Am Coml Alcohol	4	10½	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
16¾	8¼	Am Crystal Sugar	6	10½	9¾	9¾	— ⅜
6⅜	2½	Am Encaus Tiling	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ¼
7¼	4	Am European	1	7	7	7	Dec 19
5¼	2¼	Am & For Power	5	3	2⅞	2⅞	
20⅞	10	Am & F P $6 pf	1	13	13	13	— ⅛
25¼	13½	Am & F P $7 pf	14	17	16½	16½	— ⅛
12¾	5½	Am & F P 2 pf	4	8¼	8	8	Dec 19
15	9	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ¾
5⅝	2	Am Hide & Leather	7	4⅜	4½	4½	
36	12	Am Hide&L pf (4½)	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	+ ¼
44¾	30¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	1	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	— ⅛
2¾	1¼	Am Ice	8	1⅝	1½	1½	
20¼	13⅛	Am Ice pf	1	15	15	15	
8¾	4¼	Am International	3	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
29⅝	12⅜	Am Locomotive	10	27⅜	27	27¼	
79	44	Am Locomot pf	3	71	70¾	70¾	— ¾
17⅜	10	Am M & Fdy (.80)	4	14¾	14⅜	14¾	
5¼	2⅜	Am M & Met	10	3¾	3⅜	3½	— ¼
45	23	Am Metal (1e)	8	39¼	38¾	38¾	— ¼
122	99½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	118½	118½	118½	Dec 13
7½	3¼	Am Pow & Lt	15	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
47⅝	19	Am P & L $6 pf (3k)	3	39	37¼	37¼	—2¾
41½	16½	Am P&L $5 pf (2¾k)	2	34½	34½	34½	— ½
19¼	9	Am Rad & St S	46	17⅜	17	17⅜	+ ⅜
24½	13½	Am Roll Mill	51	21	20½	20⅜	— ½
80¾	58	Am Roll Mill pf	11	68¾	67¼	67½	—1½
20⅞	14	Am Saf Razor (1.60)	17	14	13½	13½	— ½
23½	7½	Am Seating (½e)	5	20	20	20	Dec 19
58⅜	28⅛	Am Smelt & R(2¼e)	29	49⅝	49	49¼	— ⅛
140	103	Am Smelt & R pf(7)	1	134	134	134	Dec 16
61¾	45¾	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	60	60	60	
38	15⅜	Am Steel Fdrs	16	34½	35⅝	36	
11¾	6⅛	Am Stores	3	7¾	7⅝	7¾	
18	12	Am Store (.40e)	2	16½	16½	16½	Dec 16
31	20	Am Sugar Ref	11	20¼	19⅞	20	— ⅛
117⅛	99½	Am Sugar pf (7)	3	99	99	99	— ½
20½	12⅜	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	2	18	18	18	Dec 16
150	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	18	147	146¼	146¼	—1
88¼	58	Am Tobacco (5)	4	82⅝	82½	82½	— ⅛
91⅝	58¾	Am Tob B (5)	9	85⅝	85	85	— ½
152	130	Am Tob pf (6)	1	148	148	148	
1½	2⅞	Am Type Fdrs	21	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
16⅛	6	Am Water Wks	22	13½	13	13	
91	68	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	85	85	85	Dec 16
7⅜	3¼	Am Woolen	4	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
45	23⅝	Am Woolen pf	2	35¼	35¼	34⅝	— ⅞
9⅜	4⅜	Am Zinc L&S	12	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
43	25	Am Zinc pr pf	1	33	33	3	Dec 15
42½	21	Anaconda (1½e)	54	34¼	33⅜	33¾	— ¼
64¾	29	Anacon W & C	1	55½	55½	55½	Dec 19
21⅞	10¾	Anchor H Gl (.45e)	11	19¾	19¾	19¾	
20½	10	Andes Copper (.40e)	1	16	16	16	Dec 15
4½	2	A P W Paper	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
31½	20	Arch-Dan-M (1¾e)	7	28⅞	28½	28½	— ⅛
103⅞	82	Armour Del pf (7)	1	103	103	103	Dec 16
7	3⅞	Armour Ill	27	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
12	28¼	Armour Ill pr pf	3	40⅛	39¼	39¼	—1¼
94½	60	Armour Ill pf		57	57	57	Nov
54⅞	24¼	Armstr'g Cork (¾e)	13	54	53	53	—1
13	5½	Arnold Const (⅝e)	3	10½	10½	10½	Dec 19
8¾	2½	Artloom Corp	13	8¾	8½	8¾	+ ¼
12⅜	4	Assd Dry Goods	11	9¼	9	9⅛	— ⅛
75	62	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	68	68	68	Dec 17
73½	55	Assd D G 2 pf	1	55	55	55	Dec 16
39½	27	Associates Inv (2)	5	35½	35¼	35¼	Dec 19
44⅞	22¼	Atch T & S F	47	38	37¼	37¼	+ ¾
72	40	Atch T & SFpf(3½e)	8	61½	61	61⅜	+ ⅜
29⅞	14	Atlantic Coast Line	5	26¾	26	26	+ ½
8¼	4¼	Atl G & W Indies	3	6	5⅝	6	— ⅜
14½	6¼	Atl G & W In pf	7	10	10	10	—1⅛
27⅜	17¼	Atl Refining (1)	38	23⅛	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅝
109¼	101⅞	Atl Refining pf (4)	3	108⅛	108	108	Dec 16
9⅞	5¾	Atlas Corp (½e)	18	8	8	8	
48½	38⅞	Atlas Corp pf (3)	8	44	43½	44	+ ½
68	36	Atlas Powder (2¼e)	7	66½	66	66½	— ¼
8	4½	Atlas Tack	1	6	6	6	Dec 14
6½	2½	Auburn Auto	5	3½	3½	3½	— ¼
5⅝	2	Aust Nichols	6	4¾	4	4½	Dec 17
7⅝	2½	Aviation Cor (.18½e)	18	7¼	7¼	7½	— ⅛

B

15¼	5	Bald Loco ct	54	14½	14⅛	14½	— ⅛
11	4	Balt & Ohio	38	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
13¾	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	9	7½	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅜
36	25	Bangor & Ar (2½)	6	25¾	25¾	25¾	— ⅜
23¾	13½	Barber Asphalt	3	20¼	20	20	— ⅛
14	5	Barker Bros	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	Dec 16
21⅝	10½	Barnsdall Oil (1)	9	18	17¾	17⅞	— ⅛
21	9	Bayuk Cigar (¾a)	4	19¾	19⅜	19⅝	
19½	11⅜	Beatrice Cream (1a)	4	17½	17½	17½	Dec 19
102	90½	Bea Cream pf ww (5)	1	99	99	99	Dec 14
115¾	94½	Beech-Nut Pack (4a)	2	117	117	117	+2
9	5¾	Belding Hem (.40e)	3	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
33	15¾	Belg N R pf (3.30e)	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	Nov 4
26⅞	9¾	Bendix Aviation	178	26⅝	25⅞	26⅝	+ ¼
21	13¼	Benef Ind Ln (1.65e)	6	20½	19¾	19¾	— ⅜
56	26⅞	Best & Co (2.25½e)	2	53½	53⅜	53½	
77⅝	39¾	Beth Steel	52	75	74¼	74¾	+ ⅜
18⅛	12¾	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	3	18	17¾	18	+ ¼
114⅞	75	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	2	112½	112½	112½	+ ¾
29¾	17½	Bigelow-Sanford	2	23	23	23	—1
24½	9¾	Black & Decker (⅛e)	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	— ⅜
19¾	10½	Blaw-Knox	14	15⅞	15⅝	15¾	— ⅛
35½	19	Boeing Airplane	50	33¾	32⅞	32⅞	— ⅛
30½	15⅜	Bohn Al & Br (1½e)	1	28	28	28	— ½
14¼	9	Bond Stores (.80e)	2	13¼	13¼	13¼	Dec 16
19⅝	15	Borden Co (1.40e)	30	16½	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅜
36⅜	16½	Borg-Warner (1¾e)	12	31¾	31	31	— ⅜
4¾	1½	Boston & Maine	13	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
28	16	Bower Roll Bear (1e)	1	25	25	25	— ½
8⅜	4	Brewing Corp (⅜e)	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
15½	5⅜	Bridgeport Brass	22	14⅝	14⅜	14½	+ ⅛
37⅜	12⅝	Briggs Mfg (1e)	43	30⅜	29	29½	— ⅜
40¼	20	Briggs & Stratt (3)	1	36½	36½	36½	— ¼
42¾	28	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	1	42¼	42¼	42¼	+ ¼
2¾	1⅛	Bklyn & Qu Trans	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Dec 16
12	3⅝	Bklyn & Q Trans pf	1	9½	9¼	9⅜	— ⅛
14¾	5⅜	Bklyn-Man Tr	10	11⅝	11½	11½	— ⅛
46¼	16⅜	Bklyn-M Tr pf	3	38	37½	37½	— ½
23⅜	10½	Bklyn Un Gas	12	16	15½	16	— ¼
41	27¾	Brown Shoe (1¾e)	1	32½	32½	32½	Dec 16
14½	5½	Brunswick-Bal (1e)	3	12¾	12⅜	12⅜	Dec 17
13⅜	5¾	Bucyrus-Erie	9	10½	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
7¾	2¼	Budd Mfg	8	6¼	6¼	6¼	
6⅝	3	Budd Wheel	3	4½	4¼	4⅜	— ⅛
25⅞	13¼	Bullard Co	5	25	24½	24½	—1⅛
39	18½	Bulova Watch (2)	2	33	33	33	— ½
16⅜	6¾	Burime Mills (1)	8	13½	13⅜	13½	+ ¼
22¼	14½	Burr Add Mach (⅛e)	19	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	— ⅛
3½	1½	Bush Terminal	4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
10	5⅝	Butler Bros	4	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
24	16⅝	Butler Bros pf (1½)	1	19½	19	19	Dec 17
5	2⅜	Butler Corp & Zinc	20	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
15⅜	8	Byers (AM) Co	2	11⅞	11½	11⅞	Dec 19
22	13	Byron Jackson (1¼e)	2	16½	16¼	16¼	— ¼

C

24½	15½	Calif Packing	4	15¾	15¾	15¾	— ¼
51	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	2	48½	48½	48½	Dec 15
2½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
10¾	5¼	Calumet & Hec (¼e)	4	8	7⅞	8	
20½	8⅝	Campbell Wyant	3	15¾	15½	15½	— ¼
21½	12⅜	Can Dry G Ale (⅛e)	11	18⅜	18	18¼	
8⅛	5	Canadian Pacific	29	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
21	21	Cannon Mills (1¼e)	2	31½	31	31	Dec 17
8¾	4½	Capital Ad A	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	Dec 19
22½	12⅜	Carpenter Steel (.40)	3	20¼	20¼	20¼	Dec 19
4½	2½	Carriers&Gen (.15e)	9	3½	3¼	3½	+ ¼
107½	62½	Case (JI) Co (5e)	2	89¼	89¼	89½	+ ⅜
58	25⅝	Caterpil Tractor (3)	15	45¾	44⅞	44⅞	— ⅝
106⅜	100½	Caterp Tract pf (5)	1	10c	106	106	Dec 17
26⅝	9	Celanese Corp	3	23⅝	23½	23½	— ⅛
96	82	Celanese pr pf (7)	2	91½	91	91	Dec 19
19½	12⅜	Celotex Corp	51	18	17⅝	18	+ ⅛
28	18⅛	Cent Aguirre (1½)	6	20½	20½	20½	— ¼
8⅝	2	Cent Foundry	1	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
18	6⅛	Cent R R N J	6	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
8¼	4	Cent Violeta Sug	4	5½	5½	5½	Dec 17
6⅞	3¼	Century Rib M	1	4½	4½	4½	Dec 9
11¾	6⅛	Cerro de Pas (4)	16	48¼	48	48¼	— ⅛
12⅛	4½	Certain-teed Prod	1	11	11	11	+ ¼
33¼	18	Champ Pap & P	8	29	28⅝	29	
12⅜	6	Checker Cab	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	Dec 19
38½	22	Ches & Ohio (2e)	28	35⅝	34¾	34¾	— ⅛
89	70	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝	Dec 17
48½	27½	Ches Corp (4.70e)	6	41¾	41⅝	41⅝	— ⅛
1¼	⅛	Chi & E Ill	4	⅜	⅜	⅜	Dec 19
4	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	10	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Dec 19
1¾	½	Chi & N West	9	½	½	½	
6½	2	Chi & N West pf	5	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
1¼	¼	Chi Great West	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
5⅜	2½	Chi Great W pf	3	3¼	2¾	2¾	
15½	8½	Chi Mail Order	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
	¼	Chi M St P & P	3	⅜	⅛	¼	— ⅛
	⅛	Chi M St P & P pf	7	⅝	⅜	⅝	
19	6⅞	Chi Pneu Tool	9	17	16⅝	17	+ ⅝
30⅝	22	Chi Pn T ev pf (2)	3	26⅛	25½	25½	Dec 19
47	37⅝	Chi Pn T pr pf (2½)	1	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	+ ⅛
1¼	¼	Chi Rock Is & Pac	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	
2½	⅝	C R I & Pac 6% pf	6	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
2	1	C R I & Pac 7% pf	6	1¼	1¼	1¼	
12⅝	6	Chi Tell Cab (1)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	Dec 9
18½	12	Chick Cos Oil (¾e)	8	13⅜	13¼	13½	Dec 19
15½	3¼	Childs Co	6	13½	13	13½	+ ½

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds In Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
88½	35⅜	Chrysler Corp (3e)	62	81¾	80¾	81⅝	— ⅛
13½	7¾	City Ice & F (1.40e)	3	9⅛	9	9	— ⅜
6½	2	City Stores	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	Dec 19
27½	10⅝	Clark Equip (⅝e)	1	23	23	23	Dec 16
30½	15¼	Clev Graph Br (1e)	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	
60¼	32½	Climax Moly (1.20a)	16	58¼	57½	57¾	— ⅜
25¾	10½	Cluett Peabody(1.85e)	13	22⅝	22½	22⅝	+ ⅜
142¾	105½	Coca-Cola (4½e)	12	132	131¼	131½	
61½	57½	Coca-Cola A (3)	4	61	60⅞	61	
17	7½	Colgate-Palm (⅝a)	23	14⅞	14¾	14¾	
104½	78	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	102½	102½	102½	
39¾	13¼	Collins & Aik (1¼e)	4	33¼	33¼	33¼	— ¾
23⅞	9½	Col Fuel & Iron	4	20½	19½	19½	—1⅜
22¾	13½	Col Br'cast A (1¼e)	3	16¾	16⅜	16⅜	
22⅜	13	Col Br'cast B (1¼e)	3	16⅛	16	16	+ ¾
9⅞	5½	Col Gas & El	82	6½	6¼	6⅜	— ⅛
83	57	Col G&E pf A (6)	1	71	71	71	+1
19	9	Col Pict vtc (2½%f)	8	14½	14	14	— ¾
35⅜	27½	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	2	28¼	28¼	28¼	
98½	53¾	Colum Carbon (4)	3	95¼	95	95¼	Dec 14
59⅞	23	Comi Credit (4)	3	58	57½	57½	
108½	84	Comi Cred pf (4¼)	1	107¾	107¾	107¾	— ¼
64	31½	Comi Invest Tr (4)	27	61½	60⅝	60¾	— ⅞
112½	90	Comi Inv ev pf (4¼)	2	108½	108½	108½	Dec 19
12¼	5⅞	Comi Solvents	36	9¼	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
2¼	1	Com'wlth & South	90	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
58⅝	25	Com & South pf (3)	1	46	45	45	—1
28	22½	Com'wlth Edis (1.80)	27	27	26¾	27	+ ⅛
9½	3⅞	Conde Nast	3	7⅝	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
29	15	Congol-Nairn (¾e)	1	27¾	27½	27¾	+ ¼
8¾	6	Congress Cigar	1	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
26⅜	10½	Consol Aircraft (1e)	8	25	24¾	24¾	— ⅛
10⅜	4¼	Consol Cigar (¾e)	4	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	Dec 19
34¼	17	Cons Edison (2)	75	29½	29	29½	— ⅜
104	88⅞	Cons Edison pf (5)	6	101⅞	101⅝

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Increased Demand For Cotton Cloth; Upturn in Prices

Weekly Cloth Review

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

By A. A. Talmadge

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Usually the pre-holiday period in December is marked by dullness and inactivity in primary cotton gray goods markets, with buyers marking time until after the year-end inventory. Those who expected such a market this year, had even become resigned to further easing of prices, early in the week, as certain mills sought to turn unsold stocks on hand into ready cash, before the year ended.

But a sudden upturn in raw cotton values, plus announcements by some of the large southern print cloth mills that they would close their plants over the holiday period for one or two weeks, caused a number of large users of print cloths to cover their requirements at once instead of waiting until after the close of the year.

Trading Active

The market sprang into furious trading activity the last half of the week, and sales totals soared close to the 50,000,000 yard mark which is considerably more than twice a normal week's loom output of print cloths in the standard constructions. Buying centered chiefly on the four standard print cloth constructions, but the activity was also reflected in other quarters of the market where sales showed a marked tendency to increase, though not in such volume.

Prices, too, recovered quickly from the record low points touched early in the week on scattered odd lot sales. Practically every one of the standard print cloth constructions were sold in large volume and advanced in price an eighth to a quarter of a cent above the extreme lows touched the first of the week.

Many of the large consumers came into the market this week with orders only half the size of their usual commitments. They were frank in declaring their skepticism about the current bulge in business. They openly declared they were holding back part of their normal business until they could determine whether or not producers are going to balance their scale of output to match the volume of demand.

Mills to Close

As is in answer to these misgivings among buyers, the Riverside and Dan River Cotton Mills at Danville, Va., one of the largest of the southern producers of print cloths, announced their plants would all close on Friday until after New Year's Day, and a number of other large Southern cotton mills are preparing to take similar action. In fact it was considered likely that practically one half the southern print cloth mills would be closed for 10 days or more just prior to the close of the year.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
13 3¼s '41	107.10	107.10	107.10
1 3¾s '47-'43	109.31	109.31	109.31
10 3¼s '46-'43	109.24	109.24	109.24
12 3¼s '46-'44	109.26	109.25	109.25
41 4s '54-'44	114.8	114.7	114.8
1 2¾s '47-'45	107.1	107.1	107.1
1 3¾s '56-'46	113.16	113.16	113.16
3s '48-'46	108.22	108.22	108.22
2 3¼s '50-'46	106.11	106.11	106.11
1 4¼s '52-'47	119.6	119.6	119.6
1 2s '47	102.8	102.8	102.8
25 2¾s '51 '48	105.27	105.27	105.27
3 2½s '48	105.13	105.11	105.11
5 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	102.20	102.20	102.20
7 2½s '53-'50	102.25	102.23	102.25
12 2¾s '54-'51	104.5	104.3	104.3
10 3s '55-'51	107.8	107.2	107.3
1 2½s '60-'55	104.18	104.16	104.16
1 2¾s '65-'60	102.18	102.17	102.17
1 2¾s '63-'58	102.29	102.29	102.30

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 Adams Exp 4s '47	101¼	101½	101½
1 Alb P Wrap 6s '48	35	35	35
5 Alleghany cv 5s '44	77	77	77
8 Alleghany 5s '50 st	34½	34½	34½
9 Allegh Val 4s '42	104	104	104
9 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	109½	109½	109½
14 Am & ForP5s 2030	51½	50¼	50¼
5 Am Ice 5s '53	102½	102	102
23 AmIGChem cv 5½s '49	101¾	101¾	101¾
10 Am T & T 5½s '63	111¾	111¼	111¼
9 Am T & T 3¼s '56	105½	104⅞	105½
7 Am T & T 3¼s '61	105⅝	105⅛	105⅛
13 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	108¾	108½	108½
5 Arm Del 4s '57	97¼	97¼	97¼
15 Arm Del 4½s '57	97¼	97¼	97¼
13 At&SF 4s '95	105¾	105⅝	105⅝
1 AT&SF cv 4½s '48	99⅝	99⅜	99⅜
15 AT&SF T Sh L 4s '58	109	109	109
1 Atl & Cha AL 5s '44	89¾	89¾	89¾
5 A C Linelat 4s '52	84	84	84
7 ACL cls 4s '52	65¼	65¼	65¼
9 Atl Refin 3s '53	104½	104¾	104⅜
35 B&O rfg 6s '95	19	18¾	18⅜
22 B&O 1st 5s '48	49½	49¼	49⅛
43 B&O rfg 5s '95	18¼	18	18¼
5 B&O rfg 5s '95 ct	16¼	16⅛	16⅛
26 B&O 5s '96 F	16⅛	16	16
18 B&O 5s 2000 D	17	16⅛	16⅛
2 B&O 5s 2000 D ct	16	16	16
68 B&O cv 4½s '60	10¼	10¼	10⅜
2 B&O cv 4½s '60 ct	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
18 B&O 4s '48	49½	49½	49⅝
1 B&O4sPLE&WV '41	43⅜	43	43
3 B&O 5s S W 50	32¾	32	32¼
1 Bang & Aroo cn 4s 51	101	101	101
8 Bang&Ar cv 4s '51 st	100	100	100
1 Bell T Pa 5s '60 C	129⅜	129⅜	129⅜
30 Bell 5s 41¼s '60	106	106	106
14 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	100½	100⅜	100½
23 Beth Stl 3½s '52	99	98¾	98¾
10 Boston & Me 5s '67	24½	24	24
7 Bost&Me4¾s JJ61	22¾	21⅝	22
9 Boston&Me 5s '55	24¼	24	24⅛
15 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	108½	108	108¼
19 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	71½	70¾	71⅛
5 Bkly Un El 1st 5s '50	84½	84	84
7 Bkly Un Gas 6s '42	105½	105½	105½
1 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	107	107	107
1 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	71¾	71¾	71¾
2 BklyUGas 5s '57 B	95	94	95
10 Brown Shoe 3¾s '50	107	106⅞	107
13 Buf R&P 4½s '57	26½	25⅝	25⅝
3 Bur C R&No 3s '34	6¾	6¼	6½
2 Bush Term 5s '55	38	37½	38
6 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	50½	50⅛	50⅛
3 CalOrePow 4s '60	93¾	92¾	93¾
3 Can Nat Ry 5s '70	118	118	118
12 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛
10 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	118	118	118
6 Can Nor 6½s '46	122½	122½	122½
5 Can Pac 4s '44	112⅛	112	112
8 Can Pac 4½s '46	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
13 Can Pac 4s perp	79	78⅛	79
3 Celotex 4½s '47 ww	89	89	89
1 Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	5½	5½	5½
27 Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	10¼	10	10⅛
4 Cen Ill 5½s '56	110½	110½	110½
3 Cen NY Pow 3¼s '62	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
10 Cen Pac 5s '60	58	57½	58
19 Cen RR NJ 5s '87	22¾	22	22¾
6 Cen RR NJ 4s '87	19	19	19
1 ChampionPaP 4½s'50	99¾	99¾	99¾
5 C & Ohio cn 5s'39	101⅜	101¼	101¼
5 C&O 4½s '92	118⅛	118⅛	118⅛
8 C & O 3½s'96 D	96	95¾	95¾
12 C&O rfg 3½s'96 E	96	95⅞	95⅞
22 Chi & Alon 3s '49	11¾	11	11
15 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	95½	95½	95½
27 CB&Q gen 4s '58	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
1 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	103¼	103¼	103¼
2 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
22 Chi & E Ill 5s'51	19	18½	18½
11 Chic Gt West 4s '59	21¾	21½	21¾
5 Chi I&L 6s '66	5	5	5
14 Chi I & L 6s '47	12½	12	12½
6 Chi I & L 5s '66	4⅞	4⅞	4¾
74 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	10	9¾	9¾
78 CMSP&P ajj5s 2000	3	2⅞	2⅞
3 CM&StP 4¾s '89F	24½	24½	24½
36 CM&StP 4½s'89 D	24¾	24¼	24¼
1 CM&StP 4½s'89 E	24¾	24¾	24¾
7 CM&StP gen 4s '89	24¼	24⅛	24⅛
2 Chi&NW 6½s 36	17	17	17
1 Chi&NW rfg 5s2037	10	10	10
1 Chi&NW gen 5s 87	16¼	16¼	16¼
1 Chi&NW 4½s 87	14¼	14¼	14¼
54 Chi&NW cv 4½s 49	4¾	4⅝	4¾
3 Chi&NW cv 5s '49	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
13 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	9	8½	8½
4 Chi&NW 4s 87	14¼	14⅛	14¼
9 Chi&NW 4s 87 st	14½	14½	14½
26 Chi & NW 3½s 87	13⅞	13½	13⅝
27 CM&StP 4½s 89A	7¾	7¾	7¾
5 CRI&P 4½s 62A	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
1 CRI&P 4½s 60	3¼	3¼	3¼
7 CRI&P 4s 80	18¼	18	18
20 CRI&P rfg 4s36	7	6¾	7
7 CRI&P rfg 4s 34 ct	7	6⅝	6¾
5 CTH&SE Inc 5s80	47	47	47
3 Ch Un Sta 4s 63D	106	106	106
6 Ch Un Sta 3½s 63	104½	104½	104½
5 Ch & W Ind 4½s52	88½	88½	88½
14 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	88¾	88½	88¾
4 Childs Co 5s 43	76	75	75
3 CinUnTrem 5s 37 C	108¼	108¼	108¼
15 CCC&StL 4½s '77	87½	86¾	87
1 CCC&StL gen 4s 93	73½	73½	73½
7 Clev Un Term 5½s 72	89¾	89¾	89¾
13 ClevUnTerm 5s 73	80	79	79
7 Clev Un Term 4½s 77C	73½	73	73
9 Colmbia G 5s 52 Ap	94	93½	93½
11 Colmbia G 5s 52 May	94½	94¼	94½
2 Columbia 5s 1961	92½	92½	92½
1 Col Ry Pw&L 4s 65	109	109	109
13 Com'l Cred 3½s 51	104¼	104½	104½
22 Com'l Cred 2¾s 43	103	102⅞	102⅞
29 Comwlth Ed 3½s 68	107½	107	107⅛
12 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s 58	108½	108¼	108¼
8 Comwlth Ed 4s 81	108⅞	108½	108⅝
10 Comwlth Ed 3¼s 65	107½	107⅝	107½
4 Con Edis 3½s 46	105½	105½	105½
18 Con Edis 3½s 48	106¼	106¼	106¼
3 Con Edis 3½s '58	105½	105⅝	105⅝
6 Con Edis 3½s '56	105¾	106	105¾
10 Con Oil cv 3½s '51	102⅝	102½	102⅝
27 Con Rys 4s '54	10½	10⅜	10½
49 Con Rys 4s '56 Jan	10½	10½	10⅜
10 Consum Pow 3¾s '65	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
1 Container Cor 5s '46	103¾	103¾	103¾
10 Crown Cork 4s '50	104½	104¼	104½
7 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	33	32½	32½
8 Cuba R R 5s '52	37⅞	37⅛	37⅛
1 Dayton P&L 3¼s '60	108⅝	108⅜	108⅛
36 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	57¾	57	57
12 Del L & W 4½s '60	104¾	100	103⅜
1 D G & E 5s '51	106⅝	106⅝	106⅜
30 D & R G 4s '36	13⅜	13½	13⅜
8 D & R G West 5s '55	5	5	5
20 D & R G W 5s '55 Asd	4¼	4¼	4¼
4 D & R G West 5s '78	4¾	4½	4¾
1 Det Edis 5s '33	113¾	113¾	113¾
2 Det Ed 4s '65	111¼	111¼	111¼
31 DulMissabe&I3½s'62	105	104⅜	104⅜
5 Elec Auto L cv 4s '52	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
46 Erie rfg 5s '67	12	11¾	11⅞
23 Erie rfg 5s '75	12	11¾	11⅞
7 Erie 4s '95	40	40	40
35 Erie gen lien 4s '96	19¾	19½	19½
19 Erie cv 4s '53 A	18⅝	18½	18½
3 Erie & Jer 6s '55	41½	41½	41½
28 Fla E Cas 5s '74	84	84	84
2 Fla Pow & Lt 4½s '56	107	107	107
1 GenMotAcc'pt3¼s'51	104¼	104¼	104¼
8 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	60	58½	58½
3 Goodrich 4½s '56	99¾	99¾	99¾
9 Goodrich 6s '45	100	99⅞	99⅞
1 Goth Blk Ho 5s '46	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝
1 Gt Nor 6s 1952	98	98	98
8 Gt Nor 4½s '77E	82½	82½	82½
1 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s'61	100¾	100¼	100¼
2 Gt Nor 4s '46	95¾	95¼	95¼
16 Gt Nor 4s '48	85⅝	85	85
15 Gt Nor 4½s '67	75	74½	75
1 Gulf St Util 4s '66	107¾	107¾	107¾
2 Harlem Rivr&P 4s '54	52	52	52
8 Hocky V 4½s 39	118½	118½	118½
6 HousOilTex5½s '40	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
9 Hudson Coal 5s '62A	33	33	33
15 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	43⅜	43	43
31 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	13	13	13
3 Ill Cen 4s '52	56½	56½	56½
4 Ill Cen 4s '53	51½	51½	51½
30 Ill Cen 4s '66	51½	51½	51½
4 Ill Cen 5s '55	50½	50½	50½
56 IC&CSL&NO 5s63A	54½	53¾	54
15 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	49	48¾	48¾
2 Inland Stl 3¾s '61	108	108	108
2 Inland Stl 4s '78	108	108	108
2 Interb R Tr 5s2ct	63¾	63¾	63¾
5 Interb R Tr 6s '32	40½	40½	40½
3 Interb RTr rfg 5s 66	62	62	62
36 Int Gt Nor aj 6s '32	3¾	3¾	3¾
2 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s52	18½	18½	18½
9 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	74¾	72	72
6 Int Paper 6s '55	89½	89½	89½
1 Int Rys C A 6½s47	89¾	89¾	89¾
2 Int Paper 5s '47	97½	97½	97½
1 Int T&T cv 4½s '39	100	100	100
28 Int T&T cv 4½s '52	67½	67½	67½
22 Int T&T 5s '55	70½	69⅝	70⅛
7 KCFtS & M 4s '36 ct	30	29¾	29¾
3 Kansw & Mich 4s '90	78	78	78
1 K C South 3s'50	70¾	70¾	70¾
1 Kans G&E 4½s'80	104½	104½	104½
5 Keith (B F) 6s '46	93	93	93
3 Kings Co Lt 5s '54	98¼	98¼	98¼
3 Kresge Found 3½s '47	100¼	100	100
2 Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	47	47	47
4 Lac Gas 5s '39	79	79	79½
10 L S & M S 3½s '97	86½	86½	86½
5 Lautaro Nit inc '75	26¾	26½	26½
2 Leh Val H Ter 5s '54	42	42	42
2 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	21	21	21
2 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 asd	20½	20½	20½
20 Leh Val 4s 2003	20¼	19¾	20
8 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	19	19	19
13 Liggett & M 7s '44	129	128	129
1 Liggett & M 5s '51	124	124	124
19 Lorw's 3½s '46	98¼	98¼	98¼
10 Long Isl rfg 4s '49 st	81	81	81
13 Lorillard Co 5s '51	122	122	122
5 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	79½	79¼	79¼
2 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	97	97	97
3 Lou & N 4½s 2003	90	90	90
1 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	78¾	78¾	78¾
3 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	78¾	78¾	78¾
2 L&N Atl Knox 4s '55	104	104	104
4 Maine Cen 4½s '60	39	39	39
7 Manhat Ry 4s '90	33	33½	33½
1 Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct	30½	30½	30½
2 Market St Ry 7s '40	50	50	50
15 Mich Cen 3½s '52	91	91	91
2 Midland RR NJ 5s '60	12½	12½	12½
14 Mil Sparta&NW 4s '74	13	13¾	13¾
10 Mil Stk Line 3½s '41	30	30	30
5 MSL cn 5s '34 ct	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
5 MSP&SSMarie 6s '46	3	3	3
57 MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38	7¾	7½	7¾
8 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	7¾	7¼	7½
4 M-K-Tex 6s '62 A	34½	34½	34½
26 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	14½	14½	14½
2 M-K-T 4½s '78	30⅜	30½	30⅜
15 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	46½	45¾	45¾
12 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	28¾	28½	28½
28 Mo Pac cv 5½s '49	3½	3⅜	3⅜
7 Mo Pac 5s '48 A	19	19	19
53 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	19¼	19	19⅛
15 Mo Pac 5s '77 ct	18½	18½	18½
13 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	19	19	19
13 Mo Pac 5s '80 H	19¼	18¾	18¾
15 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	19¼	19	19
73 Mo Pac 5s '75	5¼	5	5¼
5 Mob&O Montg 5s '47	21¾	21¾	21¾
15 Mob & Oh 5s '38	33¾	33¾	33¾
6 Mob & O 4½s '77	28¾	28⅝	28⅝
8 MonWPaPbSv 4½s '60	108	108	108
2 MonWPa Pub Sv 5s '65	99¾	99¾	99¾
6 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	97½	97	97½
7 Mor & Essex 5s '55	52½	52	52¼
6 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	44¾	44¾	44¾
2 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	51½	51½	51½
7 Mt St T&T 3¼s '68	104½	104⅝	104⅝
3 Nassau El 4s '51	34	34	34
9 Nat Dist Pr 4½s '45	105⅝	105⅜	105⅞
1 NRM4½s '57 Jan opn on	1	1	1
10 Nt RRMex 4s'51asd	⅞	⅞	⅞
5 Natl Steel 4s '65	108½	108⅜	108½
5 Natl Steel 4s '65	108⅜	108⅛	108⅜
1 NRRM 4s '77 apl opn on	⅞	⅞	⅞
3 NJ Pow & L 4½s '80	107½	107½	107½
9 N O Pub Sv 5s '52A	101½	101¼	101½
13 N O Pub Sv 5s '55E	101¾	101¼	101¼
5 No Tex&Mex 5s "56C	34½	34¼	34¼
4 NYCGreenwL 5s '46	12	11⅞	11⅞
20 NYC rfg 5s 2013	61	59½	59½
8 NYC 4½s 2013 A	57	56¾	56¾
2 NYC cn 4s '98	66	65½	65½
8 NYC 3½s '97	78	78¾	78¾
2 Det Ed 4s '65	63	62	62
23 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	57	56¾	57
3 NYC & HR 4s '42	78½	78½	78½
15 NYC&HR 3½s '97	83¾	83¾	83¼
5 NYC Ls Sh 3½s '98	68¼	68¼	68¼
15 NYC&StLouis 4s '78A	47½	46¾	46¾
16 NY Ch&StL 4½s '78	48⅝	47¾	47⅞
31 NY Conn RR 4½s '53	103½	103	103½
1 NY Edis 3¼s '65	108	108	108
1 NY Edis 3¼s '66	108½	108¼	108½
19 NYNH&H cv 6s '40	14¾	14¼	14¼
105 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	13¾	13¾	13
30 NYNH&H ctf 6s '40	13⅞	13¼	13¼
45 NYNH&H 4½s '67	13¾	13	13
10 NYNH&H 4s '55	13¾	13¼	13¼
7 NYNH&H 4s '56	12¾	11⅝	11⅝
1 NYNH&H 4s '57	6	6	6
7 NYNH&H3¼s'54	10½	10½	10½
30 NY O & W rfg 4s '92	6¾	6¾	6½
1 NY O & W gen 4s '55	4¾	4¾	4¾
2 NY Ry 6s '35 st	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 NY Steam 3½s '63	101½	101½	101½
8 NY Tel 2¾s '39	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
25 NY W&Bos4½s'48	3¼	3¼	3⅛
1 Norf Sou 5s '61 ct	14¾	14¾	14¾
4 Norf & W 4s '96	120⅞	120⅞	120⅞
1 Nor Am Ed 5s '57A	103¾	103¾	103¾
47 Nor Am Ed 5s '69C	105⅜	105	105⅜
6 Nor Con 4½s '74	106	106	106
14 Nor Pac 4s 2047	59½	59	59½
7 Nor Pac 4½s 3047	49	49	49
7 Nor Pac 4s '97	82¼	82⅛	82¼
8 Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	107¼	107¼	107¼
18 Ohio Ed 4s '65	106¾	106¾	106⅝
11 Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	101	101	101
2 Ore Sh Line 4s '46	113¾	113⅜	113⅜
13 Or-WashRR&N4s'61	103¼	103¼	103¼
2 Otis Steel 4½s '62A	80	79⅜	79⅜
2 Pac G&E 3¾s '61	109¾	109¾	109⅜
2 Pas T&T 3¼s '66B	108¾	108¾	108¾
9 Para Plct 6s '55	99½	99½	99½
7 Para Plct cv 3¼s '47	86⅝	86⅛	86⅝
3 Parmelee W 6s '44	50	50	50
3 Pen Co 3¼s '41 B	101	101	101
1 Pen Co 4s '63	95¾	95¾	95¾
2 Pen Oh&Det 4½s '77	93¾	93¾	93¾
53 Pen P & Lt 4½s '81	105	104¾	105
2 Pen RR gen 5s '68	104½	104½	104½
8 Pen RR 4½s '65	95¾	95½	95⅝
17 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	82½	82½	82½
3 Pen RR gen 4¼s '81	91⅜	91¾	91¾
6 Pen RR 4½s '84E	92	91⅜	91⅜
33 Pen RR 4s '43	107⅝	107¾	107⅝
25 Pen RR 4s '48	108¾	108½	108½
28 Pen RR 4s '70	84½	84½	84½
26 Pen RR 3½s '52	78	77½	78
2 Peo GL&C Chi 5s '47	113½	113½	113½
7 Peoria & E 1st 4s '40	48¾	48	48
2 Peoria & E inc 4s '90	4¾	4¾	4¾
1 Pere Marq 5s '56	80	80	80
2 Peres Plodge 3½s '53	114	114	114
10 PhilBal&Wash 4½s '43	108½	108½	108½
1 PhilBal&W4½s'81D	103½	103½	103½
13 Phila Co 5s '67	97	96½	97
3 Ph Read C&I cv 6s '49	3¾	3½	3½
10 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	12½	12½	12½
1 Philippine Ry 4s '37	10¾	10½	10½
5 Phillips Pet 3s '48	110¼	110¼	110¼
7 PCC & StL 5s '70A	102½	102	102½
7 PCC & StL 5s '75 B	101½	101½	101½
1 PCC & StL 4¼s '77	92¾	92¾	92¾
11 PCC & StL 3½s '49	104	104	104
2 PittCWVa 4½s '60C	48½	45¾	45¾
7 Porti Gen E 4½s '60	56	56	56
3 Port Ri A Tob 6s '42 st	40	39⅞	40
8 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	13¾	12⅝	13⅜
2 Potomac El P 3½s '56	108	108	108
2 Pressed Stl C 5s '51	80	80	80
2 Prov Term 4s '56	37½	37½	37½
1 Republic Steel 5½s54	108¾	108⅝	108¾
1 Republic Steel 4½s61	92½	92½	92½
3 Republic Steel 4½s '56	92½	92½	92½
5 Rio Gr West 1st4s'39	41	41	41
10 Rio Gr W ell 4s '49	17¼	17	17
10 RI Ark&La4½s'56	10½	10	10
3 Safeway Strs 4s '47	104½	104½	104½
1 Saguenay Pow 4¼s86	105½	105½	105½
5 StLIM&S4sR&G 33	61¼	61¼	61¼
2 StLRM&Pac 5s '55	50¾	50	50¾
37 St L S F 5s '50 B	11¾	11¼	11¼
7 StLSF 5s 2 '50 ct	10¾	10½	10⅝
15 St L S F 4½s '57A	10½	10½	10½
9 StLSF4½s78ctf st	10½	10¼	10¼
20 St L S F 4s '50 A	11	10½	10½
8 St L S F 4s '50 A ct	11	10¾	10¾
5 St L S W 5s '52	22¾	22¾	22¾
21 St L S W rfg 5s '90	14¾	14	14
12 SP&RC 6½ 1934s41	6⅞	6½	6½
1 StPaul UnDep5s72	116	116	116
13 SA&A Pass 4s '43	56	56	56
6 Seab A L cn 6s '45	9¾	8½	9½
20 Seab A L 6s '45 ct	8½	8½	8½
31 Sec Ill Pla 6s '47 A ct	4	4	4
4 Shell Un 3½s '51	104¼	104	104
2 Simmons cv 4s '52	96½	96½	96½
1 Skelly Oil 4s '51	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1 Socony Vac O 3½s '50	104½	104½	104½
2 So Cal Gas 4½s '61	107	106¾	107
28 Sou Pac 4½s '68	50½	50	50
13 Sou Pac 4½s '81	50¾	50	50½
44 Sou Pac 4½s '69	50½	49⅞	50¼
22 Sou Pac cv 4½s '55	67¾	67¾	67¾
14 Sou Pac ctf 4s '49	52½	51⅞	51⅞
20 Sou Pac 3½s '46	58¾	58	58
22 Sou Pac 4½s Ore '77	55½	54⅝	54⅝
1 Sou Pac RR Ter 4s '50	85	85	85
27 South Bell 5s '54	73	72¼	73
1 South Ry gen 6s '56	71¼	71¼	71½
12 South Ry cn 5s '94	80¾	80½	80½
23 South Ry gen 4s '56	57	57	57⅛
4 S W Bell Tel 3¼s '64	111	111	111
3 S W Bell Tel 5s '52	104	103½	104
5 S W Gas & El 4s '60	107¼	107¼	107⅛
3 Stand Oil N J 3s '61	104½	104½	104½
21 Stand Oil N J 3¾s '53	102¾	102¾	102⅝
2 Studebaker cv 6s '45	84½	84½	84½
1 Swift & Co 2¾s '50	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
1 T RR A St

Two High Schools In South Carolina Chosen as Models

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WOODRUFF, S. C. — Woodruff High School and Orangeburg High School at Orangeburg, S. C., have been selected as the two schools in South Carolina in which the evaluation criteria of a co-operative study of secondary school standards sponsored by the six regional associations of colleges and secondary schools in the United States will be demonstrated, according to an announcement made here.

A general committee of the six accrediting associations of the country launched the co-operative study of secondary school standards several years ago in search for improved procedure for evaluation, accreditation and stimulation of secondary schools.

In its study the Committee has sought methods which recognize the differences in background, development and existing conditions in different sections as they affect the needs and requirements of secondary schools.

The study has enabled the Committee to develop certain criteria by which a school is judged in terms of the following: Its own philosophy of education, its individually expressed purposes and objectives, the nature of the pupils with whom it deals, the needs of the community which it serves and the nature of the American democracy of which it is a part.

Charlotte Post Office Near $1,000,000 Mark

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—The Charlotte Post Office approached the $1,000,000 class again this year with the report of November receipts showing another increase over the same month of last year, and bringing the total for the first 11 months to $930,444.

The November total was $87,345, as compared with $85,139 for November, 1937, Postmaster Paul Younts reported. Receipts for December, 1937, were $114,557. Each recent month has shown an increase and it was held certain the $1,000,000 total will be passed for the year.

Receipts at the Charlotte Post Office passed the $1,000,000 total for the first time last year, when they were about $28,000 above that figure.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 75c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

SANTA CRUZ, CALIF.—Casa Alta Apartments, at Beach; beautifully furnished; steam heat, electric refrigeration, garage; 1-2-3 rooms, 1½ hrs ride from San Francisco.

SANTA MONICA, CALIF.—El Cortez Apts., 827 4th St. Steam heat, soft water, garage in basement; attractive lobbies; home atmosphere. Santa Monica 27169

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FOR SALE — MANUFACTURING own ICE CREAM, CANDIES and FOUNTAIN LUNCH; established 3 years; BETTY'S ICE CREAM, 565 East Main Street, Ventura, Calif.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED—Housekeeper preferably with hotel or school experience, for boys' boarding school in New England; references and photo. Box B-39, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

YOUR own hosiery and up to $22 a week in commissions selling famous DOUBLE-WEAR Snag-Proofed Chiffon silk hosiery to friends. Write for actual sample AMERICAN MILLS, Dept N-133 Indianapolis Ind

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

LITTLE NECK, L. I., N. Y.—Overlooking Sound, modern 2½ rm. kitchenette apt. (floor, residence); nr station; $55. Bayside 9-4042

N. Y. C., 12 E. 88th St.—Sublet furnished apartment, 5 months; 3 rooms; sunshine most of day; rental $175 monthly; references exchanged. Kederich, Atwater 9-9064.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 210 W. 79th St.—Beautiful one-room unfurnished apartments, tile baths, kitchenettes. Electrolux, near church, subway ENdicott 2-1882

DOGS FOR SALE

COCKER Spaniel, blue roan, fine pedigree; six-months-old puppy. Telephone COM. 4848 (Boston, Mass.).

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help, 808 Lexington Ave (62nd St.) New York Regent 4-2296

FOLDING CHAIRS

CHAIRS, TABLES, COAT RACKS SELL, RENT
CAPitol 3632 JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS
27 Haymarket Square, Boston.

FURRIERS

FLEMING'S FURS Finest quality furs, custom made and ready-to-wear.
Also remodeling, repairing at moderate prices. 145 7th Ave., N. Y. C. Phone Penna. 6-2279

GARAGES

DEAD STORAGE, HEATED GARAGE
Irvington Garage, 28 Irvington St., Back Bay District. KENmore 0638 (Boston).

MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—New hand crocheted bedspread, full size ecru popcorn basket design. Amber Arey, 16 Blake St., Cambridge, Mass. KIR. 6824.

MOVING AND STORAGE

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE
Fireproof warehouse, storage of household effects. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE, 465 West 150th, N. Y. C. EDgecombe 4-1212.

PIANOS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Kranich and Bach baby grand piano; excellent condition and tone. Telephone ASPinwall 9332 (Boston).

STEINWAY Louis XV, practically new; other Steinway Grands $598 up; Knabes, Baldwin sacrifice. Empire, 1352 6th Ave. (55th), N. Y. C.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 166 Huntington Ave., Apt. 3—Comfortable room in attractive, homelike apartment, running hot and cold water; near The Mother Church, Wevbrant, Ken. 6940.

BOSTON, MASS., 103 Gainsboro St., Suite 1—Large sunny room, open fireplace. COM. 0626.

N. Y. C., 22 West 70th St., Apt. 9B—Pleasant front room, private family; convenient church and transportation. Telephone EN. 2-6275.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

LADY—Prepared to care for children evenings. Box D-19, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

TEACHER, B.S., M.A., social studies, English, desires secondary school position; man, 26; glee club, literary experience; 170 hrs. student teaching; broad educational background; certified N. J., N. Y., Conn., Vt.; go anywhere; best references. Write Box L-52, Suite 1505, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M.A., B.D., S.T.M., who writes regularly on Bible topics for The Christian Science Journal, Sentinel and Monitor, begins new BIBLE LECTURE COURSES: NEW YORK, Thurs., Jan. 5th at 4, and Tues., Jan. 24th at 7:15. BROOKLYN, Fri., Jan. 6th, at 8:30, and Tues., Jan. 17th, at 3. BRIGHTWATERS, L. I., Thurs., Jan. 5th, at 8:15. A Monday class is being organized in NEW HAVEN, Conn. Write 461 W. 118, N. Y. C. (UN 4-4316, Prof. 8-16 A.M.).

WANTED TO BUY

WORN FUR COATS WANTED—CASH!
J. F. CO., 114 W. 34th, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4498
Opp. Macy's. Get our offer before selling.

MASSACHUSETTS

CAMBRIDGE

Christmas Greetings from
Cambridge Trust Co.
MASS. AVENUE and HOLYOKE STREETS

Garfield F. Eagleston
Jeweler
• Watches, Jewelry and Silverware for Christmas Gifts
also Watch Repairing
KIRKLAND 1170
33 Brattle Street, Harvard Square
Opposite Post Office

FILMO 8, Home Movie CAMERAS and PROJECTORS
Can be bought on our Liberal Budget Plan
CLAUS GELOTTE CAMERA EXCHANGE
1290 Mass. Ave. Harvard Sq. Cambridge, Mass.
Photo Supplies, Repair, Delivery Kirk. 2366

YELLOW CABS
CALL KIRKLAND 3000
Prompt Courteous Service

W. F. HAWKES CO.
Wishes a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year to Its Patrons
GROCERIES—PROVISIONS
1673 MASS. AVE. TROW. 7600

SOMERVILLE

Buds
230 Elm St.
Davis Sq., Somerville
457 Mass. Ave. Arlington
455A Main St. Wakefield
Featuring Apparel with Appeal at Popular Prices
We have provided a large assortment of beautiful outer and underwear; also accessories for your selection of
CHRISTMAS GIFTS

CENTRAL FRUIT STORE
Cor. Sycamore and Medford Streets
GEORGE ABBODD, Prop.
We carry a good line of Fresh Fruits, Groceries and Delicatessen.
Fancy Package of Fruit or Candy for Christmas.
415 MEDFORD STREET SOM. 9491

J. W. HOWARD
Flowers
Attractive variety of Christmas Wreaths, Poinsettias and Cyclamen Plants, grown on the premises.
328 Broadway Som. 0416-7

Where Somerville Shops for Jewelry
SMITH, *the Jeweler*
Budget Your
CHRISTMAS GIFTS
Hamilton, Waltham, Elgin and Bulova Watches
222 ELM ST., DAVIS SQ. SOM. 2947

European Local Classified

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa

ENGLAND

(Continued)

LONDON
AN INEXPENSIVE FIRST CLASS HOTEL
Most Modern Comfort, Service and a Cuisine of the Best.
THE GRANTLEIGH
Inverness Terrace, Hyde Park, W. 2.
Quite near Christian Science church.
En pension fr. 3½ gns. p. w. Daily 12/6
Lift. Central Heating. Ph. Bay 3616
Cable Grantleigh, Padd., London

LONDON
SPENSER HOUSE HOTEL
First class — exclusively vegetarian. Hot and cold water in all rooms. Lifts. Central heating. Day and night service. Tariff Brochure No. 2 from HECTOR NICHOLLS, Managing Director
Palace Gate, Kensington, W. 8
Tele. Western 2885/6

LONDON, W. 2
HOTEL FORTY
36-43 INVERNESS TERRACE, HYDE PARK
Quiet, close to park, tubes and buses. All modern comforts. Central heating. Hot and cold water and phone in all rooms. Lift. Inclusive terms from 3½ gns. single, 7 gns. double. Under personal supervision of Mrs. P. E. Miller Phone BAY. 1401

LONDON
• Hotel Bristol •
170-2 Cromwell Rd., Kensington, S. W. 5
Easy to reach — delightful to stay at. You will be welcomed and made very comfortable. Tariff on application. WES. 1171
From 3 gns. weekly: room, breakfast, bath 7/6

LONDON, "BEAUMONT," 17 Princes Square, BAYSWATER, W. 2—Good table, every comfort, bridge, running water in every room from 45/-. Also at "ADELPHI," 129 Cromwell Rd., S. W. 7. Resident proprietors.

London—EARLSFIELD HOUSE HOTEL, 31/32 Courtfield Gardens, S. Ken. S. W. 5. Fro. 3357. Quiet, facing Gardens. Nr. Tube and Met. H. and C. Water Well-appointed. Noted Cuisine. Highly recommended. From 3½ gns.

LONDON—Attractive guest house; H. and C.; partial board, 2 to 3 gns. p. w. Miss Baker, 13 St George's Sq., S. W. 1. Vic. 3306. Bus 24 passes.

FLEMING'S HOTEL
London, 16 Sussex Place, Lancaster Gate, W. 2
Quiet, modern. H. and C., bathroom every floor. With breakfast, 6/6 per night, from 35/- per week. Scottish Proprietress, PAD. 6885.

Tel. Liv 3262, London
BEAULIEU HEIGHTS HOTEL
South Norwood Hill, S. E. 25
QUIET COMFORTABLE
150 feet back from road
Central Heating Running Water in Bedrooms
Moderate terms Brochure on request

LONDON — PEMBRIDGE GARDENS RESIDENTIAL HOTEL, W. 2 (close to Christian Science church): passenger lifts and every modern convenience; free use of private sitting rooms for entertaining; one of the best of its kind in London; inclusive terms from 3½ gns. per week.

London, SUSSEX CHAMBERS
12-14 Harrington Rd., South Kensington. KEN. 7897. 1 minute tube, church and buses. Delightful rooms, running water. Meals in rooms. Bed, breakfast and bath from 6/6.

Newcastle-on-Tyne Regent Hotel
50 Osborne Rd
Good Board Residence. Every Comfort
Tel. Jes. 906

SIDMOUTH, S. Devon.—Woodlands Hotel; old world mansion, large gardens; central heating, hot and cold water all bedrooms; garage; under Proprietor's supervision.

SOUTHPORT. Clifton Hotel, Promenade; A. A., R. A. C. Central Heating; Lift; Sun Lounge; Orchestra; Golf; Garage. Telephone 4141. Telegrams Marine.

SOUTHPORT. Talbot Private Hotel. Central heating, gas fires, h. and c. water in bedrooms; near Christian Science church; garage near. Phone 300011

Clear View Tel. Worthing
Lift. Between Pier and Band. Warmly recomm. Garage adj. Winter permcy. From 2½ gns.

SCOTLAND

EDINBURGH—Annorma House, Morningside; residential district; H. and C., central heating; comfort and excellent cuisine. Tel. 843021.

GLASGOW—Grosvenor Hotel, Botanic Gardens; running water in bedrooms, automatic lift, garage, comfortable; splendid outlook. Tel. Western 2796 (A. A., R. A. C.)

GLASGOW—Parkgrove Hotel, 11 Park Ter.; excellent residential hotel, overlooking park; near Christian Science church; garage. Douglas 3306

FRANCE—Paris

Paris, France
HOTEL DUMINY
3 rue du Mont Thabor
Family hotel. Central.
(near Tuileries Gardens)
Rooms with and without baths.
Moderate terms with or without pension.

SWITZERLAND

BERN. Pension Stamm, Kirchenfeld. Homelike family pension. Running Water. Near Christian Science church.

VILLA HERWIG
AROSA
Sunshine all around
Close to Ski-ing fields:
Moderate Terms

England

ACCRINGTON

R. McKNO
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor
92 Blackburn Road (Gentlemen)
38 Station Road (Ladies)

BLACKBURN

Good Groceries
Perfect Provisions
E. H. BOOTH & CO., Ltd.
44, King William Street, Blackburn
You Can Rely on BOOTH'S

SEVEN-ONE-O-ONE
"Call Us Over the Coals"
SCHOLES
COLLIERY AGENTS
Tel. 7101
Brunswick St. and Stout St., Blackburn

BLACKPOOL

Miss F. L. Spring
Exclusive Gowns, Coats and Millinery
FUR COATS and FURS
A SPECIALITY
9 QUEEN STREET
BLACKPOOL PHONE 3114

BOLTON

GLOVES
WILFRED JOHNSON
Oxford St & Market St

Young's Confectionery
134 Belmont Road
478 Blackburn Road
Tel. Eagley 54 19 Newport Street
Tel. Bolton 3157 17a Oxford Street

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

ENGLAND

(Continued)

BOLTON

(Continued)

GLOVES
HOSIERY
UNDERWEAR
of Complete Reliability
WILFRED JOHNSON
OXFORD ST. and MARKET ST.
BOLTON

BRADFORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Bradford 903, 12 to 2 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
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ENGLAND

MANCHESTER

(Continued)

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ENGLAND

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Manly Manners

A Mouse and a Silver Ball

A Story for Children

There was a high square window in the attic and the moonbeams came tumbling through it. "Heigh-nonny-non," squeaked Pitkin. The moonbeams threw his shadow on the wall. Pitkin laughed.

"Hey, Mouse," said a tinkling voice from the corner, "I'd like a word with you."

Pitkin ran over to the corner and saw a cardboard box filled with cotton batting. Away at one end of the box was a silver ball. "If you please," said Pitkin to the ball, "my name is Pitkin."

"How was I to know," the ball answered, "I called you Mouse because you are a mouse. Now look here, Pitkin, will you do me a kindness?" Pitkin was just about to ask what when the ball said, "They forgot me when they came to the attic to take the silver balls. They left me behind quite by mistake of course."

Pitkin looked puzzled. "Where did they take the silver balls?" he asked.

"Don't you know," the ball asked. "They took them downstairs to hang on the Christmas tree." Pitkin looked more puzzled.

"Look here, Pitkin, if you'll roll me through the mouse-hole and downstairs I'll show you such a sight as you never saw."

"Agreed," cried Pitkin. He leaped into the cardboard box and before the silver ball could say another word, Pitkin had wrapped him up in the cotton batting and pushed him out onto the attic floor.

Like a snowball the silver ball was now, so fuzzy, so soft and white Pitkin got behind and pushed Across the attic they went, through the mouse-hole and down along the rafters.

"A heigh-nonny-non and a heigh-nonny-non," squealed Pitkin. Up through another mouse-hole and straight into the room where the Christmas tree stood.

"By my whiskers," Pitkin cried, "what a beautiful sight!" He stood tall, blinking and winking at the Christmas tree hung with silver balls.

He stood there so long that the ball cried. "Aren't you going to hang me on the tree?" The ball had managed to work himself out of the cotton batting.

"Right-o," Pitkin answered. Once again he got behind the ball and rolled it gently across the thick rug. When they had come beneath the lowest branch of the Christmas tree, Pitkin caught hold of the string that was looped at the top of the ball.

"Ready?" he asked.

The ball said that he was, and with a long stretch Pitkin, on the tip of his toes, reached up and hung the silver ball on the Christmas tree. No sooner had he done it than the tree began to turn around and around on its stand. Merry little notes tinkled. Pitkin was delighted. He danced in the moonbeams. This was a night to remember, and quite without warning he heard himself rhyming,

"What a tale
For ears so tall,
Of singing trees
And silver ball!

"What a tale
To bring to mice
Who think their own
Tails pretty nice."

Quotation for Today

THE wind and waves are always on the side of the ablest navigators.—GIBBON.

Winter Splendor in the Mount Baker District, Washington

Monitor Camera Club from R. R. Talloway, Vancouver, B. C.

Skier's Paradise

Party Fun

Hot Potato

A large handkerchief tied in several knots may be used as the "hot potato." A person standing in the center of the circle of players, who may be seated, throws the "hot potato" at one of them and then tries to touch him before he can throw it to some other player.

Whoever gets it, throws it quickly to some one else, and all keep it moving as if it were hot. When a person who has it, is touched, he takes the place of the one who stands in the center.—E. V., Iroquois, S. D.

"You Are a Brick"

Plutarch tells this story which indicates the origin of the phrase "you are a brick":

On a certain occasion an ambassador on a diplomatic mission to Sparta, was shown by the king over his capital. The ambassador knew of the monarch's fame, knew that though only nominally king of Sparta, he was ruler of Greece, and he had looked to see massive walls rearing aloft their embattled towers for the defense of the town. But he found nothing of the kind. He was surprised and spoke to the king thus: "Sire, I have visited most of the principal towns, and I find no walls reared for defense. Why is this?"

"Indeed," said the king, "thou canst not have looked carefully. Come with me tomorrow morning and I will show you the walls of Sparta."

On the following morning the king led his guest out upon the plain, where the army was drawn up in full array. Pointing proudly to the serried hosts, he said, "There thou beholdest the walls of Sparta—ten thousand men and every man a brick!"

In Lighter Vein

May Be Different

Two women on a day's outing went into a restaurant and ordered tripe. When they started to eat it, one woman said to the other: "Isn't this tripe tough and stringy?"

"Well," replied the other, "I suppose it is a little, but have you tried eating it with your veil off?"—Montreal Star.

Discovered

Instructor: "You say in this paper that you know the connecting link between the animal and vegetable kingdoms. What is it?"

Student: "Stew." — Telephone Topics.

Hey, That Man's In Again!

"The presidents of two macaroni companies are in conference, discussing a merger of the two firms."

"Putting their noodles together, eh?"

Candid Christmas Card

I'm sending you this Christmas card
Upon this Holy day;
It's one I had left over and
It keeps getting in my way.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Did You Ever Wonder

Why We Never Actually See the Dew "Fall"?

For a long time it was thought that dew fell from the sky during the night, just as rain falls. If that were true, a person watching closely enough might actually see the dew drops in the process of falling.

However, it is now known that dew does not fall at all. It is formed where it is found. The air contains more or less moisture at all times, in the form of water vapor. Warm air can hold more water vapor than can cold air.

If warm, moisture-laden air is cooled beyond a certain point, some of its moisture condenses or changes from vapor to tiny drops of liquid. This is the reason why drops form on the outside of a pitcher of ice water in summer.

After the sun goes down, the earth and the objects upon it begin to lose some of their heat through radiation. The leaves of the trees and blades of grass are very thin and lose their heat quickly. As the warm air touches these cool surfaces, little beads of moisture form and cling, studding the spider webs and

grass with crystal jewels. These drops condensed from the warm, moist air constitute the dew.

Dew does not form when the night is windy because of the evaporating effect of moving air (as illustrated by the fact that clothes hung out on a windy day dry faster than on a still day) and because the moving warm air tends to replace the warmth in the leaf or blade as fast as it is lost by radiation.

An overcast sky also prevents the formation of dew by reason of the clouds forming a blanket over the earth. The dark clouds reflect back the warmth lost by the earth through radiation, and the leaves and grass do not get cold enough to cause the water vapor in the air to condense.

It is interesting to note that the large dewdrops on plant leaf surfaces are largely the result of water given off from within the plant through the leaf pores, and supplementing the water formed by condensation. The plant sends a generous supply of water to its leaves during the daytime in order that the evaporation may cool the leaf, keeping it at a livable temperature in spite of the heat of the sun; and this process continues to some extent after the setting of the sun.

W. P. Keasbey

Odds and Ends

A Rushing Cone Business

Since 1900 the annual consumption of ice cream in this country has jumped from 25,000,000 gallons to nearly 200,000,000.

Copper vs. Iron

If you dip heated copper into cold water it softens it. Heated iron dipped into cold water, however, is hardened.

How About Chalk?

The State of Pennsylvania furnishes more than 6,000,000 school slates and more than 3,000,000 square feet of blackboard material.

Christmas in Fort Worth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Fort Worth, Texas

During last Yuletide season, the citizens of Fort Worth found loving expression of Christmas in decorating a living Christmas tree.

A beautiful growing tree with bare branches in one of the parks was selected. Its branches were not festooned with colored lights, but were veritably weighted with bundles of sweetmeats to attract the feathered friends of the community. Bags of suet, clusters of raisins, buns, apples, and other suitable edibles were firmly and invitingly fixed in bountiful plenty over the tree.

On many days thereafter, the thoughtful efforts were more than repaid. Throngs of varicolored birds flocked to the banquet and expressed their gratitude with vigorous peckings, excited chatter, and glorious singing. The most vivid gathering was always in the early morning, and spectators declared they had seldom witnessed such a joyous celebration.

Daily Anecdote

'More to Follow'

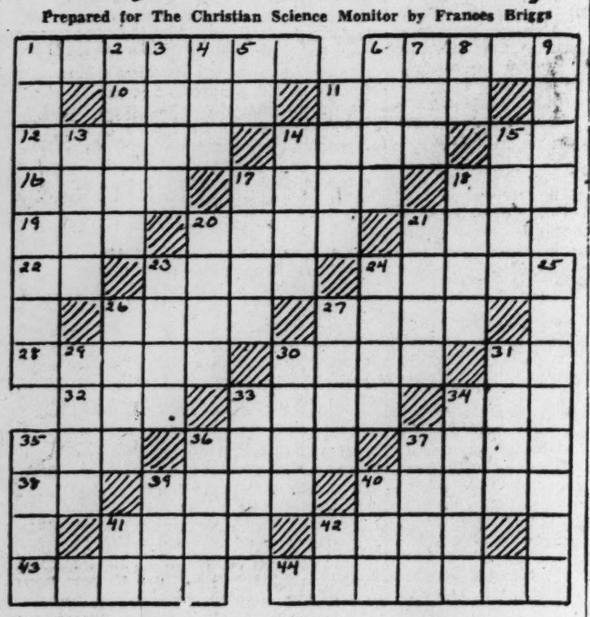
Rowland Hill, the celebrated postal system reformer, was once entrusted with the sum of 100 pounds to be sent to a poor minister. Thinking this sum too much to send all at once, Mr. Hill dispatched five pounds with the message, "More to follow."

In a few days he sent another five pounds with the same message, "More to follow." At intervals of several days he continued this procedure, until the entire sum had been dispensed, thereby making glad again and again the heart of the good minister with the cheering words, "More to follow."

Further, testified the minister later, it reminded him of God's repeated promise of blessings, "More to follow."

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Yorkshire is largest county of what country?
6—What composer was noted for his Hungarian Rhapsodies?
10—What is the capital of Il Duce's empire?
11—Who inhabited Great Britain from prehistoric times and became united with Scots about 9th century (sing.)?
12—What poem made Thomas Gray famous?
14—Who wrote "The Man Without a Country"?
15—Musical note.
16—According to Mother Goose, what were four-and-twenty blackbirds baked in (pl.)?
17—How would you describe the Grail sought by Galahad?
18—What insect did Maeterlinck write about?
19—What is the female of the fowl?
20—What does a cinematographer use in his machine?
21—What is the singular of "dice"?
22—Public notice (abbr.).
23—How is thyme described in "A Midsummer Night's Dream"?
24—Tennyson speaks of a rosebud garden of what?
26—In stock exchange parlance, a bull forces prices up in order to do what?
27—How did Jonathan Swift describe a man that first ate an oyster?
28—What was the abode of the American Indian?
30—Pride goeth before what?
31—What fertile tropical islands were discovered by Columbus (abbr.)?
32—What do children make "pies" of?
33—What is a common antonym of "calorific"?
34—What animal "may look upon a king"?
35—What was Galahad's title?
36—Who was the first king of Israel?
37—What mixture of grain and water is fed to animals?
38—Where was Abraham's birthplace?
39—None but the brave deserve the what?
40—Gypsy tents or huts are found where (pl.)?
41—A short theatrical act is called what?
42—According to fable, who lost the race to the tortoise?
43—What striped equine mammal is a native of Africa?
44—Where were the hanging gardens located?

Down

1—If you were seated in a howdah, upon what would you be riding?
2—Describe the pastures in 23rd Psalm.
3—Abraham Lincoln's birthplace was fashioned of what?
4—What was first name of Miss Lowell, American poet?
5—Maine is in what section of United States (abbr.)?
6—What is the amaryllis?
7—Antarctica is covered with what?
8—One canonized is what (abbr.)?
9—Is the hornbeam a toad, a tree, or a tool?
11—The cocoanut is a fruit of what?
13—What is a German song or lyric called?
14—Where would you go on a vessel to find the cargo?
15—What is the spool on which photographer's film is wound?
17—What was the Roman Palatine?
18—Is the honey guide a bird, a fish, or a tree?
20—What military term is opposed to "rank"?
21—What is the anise of the Bible?
23—Is the cowbane a fish, a weed, or a bird?
24—What did everything turn into after being touched by Midas?
25—Who founded famous Smithsonian Institution?
26—What do riders use to urge on a horse (sing.)?
27—What did Cinderella attend after visit of fairy godmother?
29—What title was given to descendants of Mohammed through his daughter Fatima?
30—On what date in February was Charles Lindbergh born?
31—What insect is related to the bee?
32—Who was Adam's eldest son?
34—If you were crossing the Sahara, upon what might you ride?
35—What canal connects the Mediterranean and Red Seas?
36—What is a familiar variant of "Sarah"?
37—Who was the mother of the Wayshower?
39—The marten is valuable for what?
40—What is the covered part of a locomotive?
41—What is the symbol for terbium?
42—What exclamation denotes either surprise or joy?

(Answers Appear Among the Advertisements)

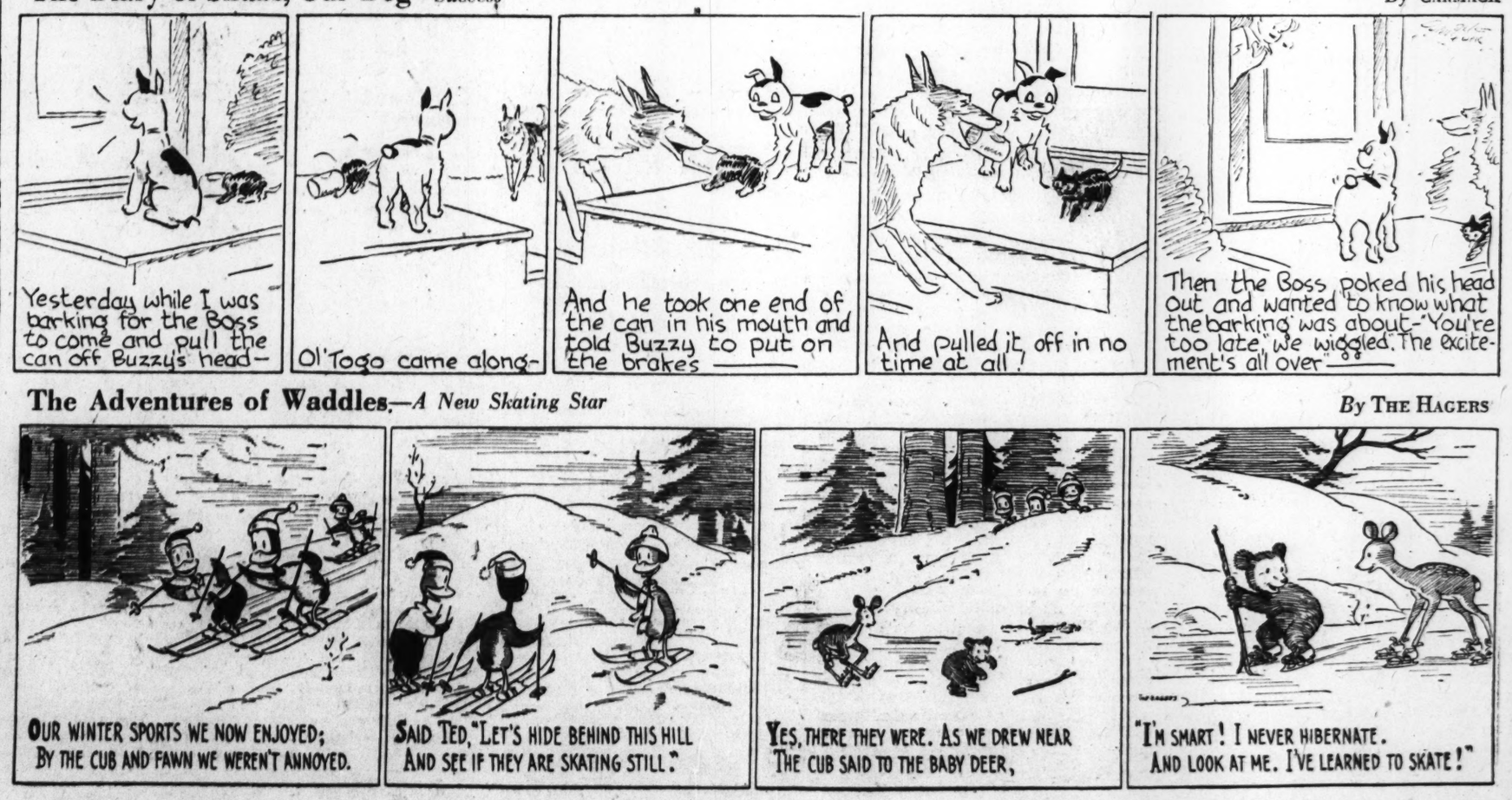
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Joining Forces*

By LE PELLEY

IT'S MIGHTY NICE OF YOU TO TRY TO HELP ME AND JERRY AND BUCK — BUT THAT ROAD IS IMPASSABLE! IT'S ALREADY UNDER WATER!
THE LAND TO THE NORTH IS HIGHER
NO ROAD OVER THERE THOUGH
THERE'S A SORT OF ROAD IN THE EXTREME NORTHERN PART — BUT WE'D HAVE TO DRIVE ACROSS COUNTRY TO GET THERE
WELL — THE ONLY THING TO DO IS TRY... WAIT A MINUTE! WE'RE OUT OF GAS!!!
YOU HAVEN'T ENOUGH TO GET OUT! THAT'S CERTAIN! — AND THIS CAR NEEDS A LOT —
OUT OF GASOLINE BEFORE THEY START! BUT STILL THE RESOURCEFUL GROUP OF ADVENTURERS OUGHT TO FIND SOMEWAY OUT —
Le Pelley

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Success*

By CARMACK


Yesterday while I was barking for the Boss to come and pull the can off Buzzy's head—
Ol' Togo came along—
And he took one end of the can in his mouth and told Buzzy to put on the brakes
And pulled it off in no time at all!
Then the Boss poked his head out and wanted to know what the barking was about—"You're too late," we wiggled. The excitement's all over—

The Adventures of Waddles—*A New Skating Star*

By THE HAGERS

OUR WINTER SPORTS WE NOW ENJOYED; BY THE CUB AND FAWN WE WEREN'T ANNOYED.
SAID TED, "LET'S HIDE BEHIND THIS HILL AND SEE IF THEY ARE SKATING STILL."
YES, THERE THEY WERE. AS WE DREW NEAR THE CUB SAID TO THE BABY DEER,
"I'M SMART! I NEVER HIBERNATE. AND LOOK AT ME. I'VE LEARNED TO SKATE!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Landon at Lima

"BUT what will happen to the Good Neighbor policy if the Republican Party returns to power?" The question was Argentina's at the Lima Conference. It was not answered by Alfred M. Landon, according to first reports, in a manner satisfactory to Argentina. His address did not mention the Good Neighbor policy directly, though it praised Secretary Hull and was friendly throughout; and Mr. Landon stoutly reaffirmed the Monroe Doctrine, which is the focus of Argentine opposition. Nor did Sumner Welles close the breach with his speedy endorsement of the Landon speech from Washington.

The plain fact is that no categorical assurances can be given Argentina as to the future of the United States foreign policy. Nor for that matter could Argentina itself give the pledge which it seeks from the north. One of the most deep-set problems of collective action in this era is here illustrated. Today, as to foreign policy, the "idealist" is in power in the United States. South Americans fear tomorrow may bring to office the "realist." A few weeks before Lima, Chile was conservative and on one side of the ideological fence; today, an election has brought a leftist popular front to power.

All Pan America is a pattern of shifting alignments: as to support for Loyalist Spain or Franco; sympathy with the United States or against Monroeism; dealings with the fascist states of Europe, or resistance to their various blandishments. This situation can be expected to continue until the domestic elements of left and right reach some approximate equilibrium.

To recognize this pattern of transition is not to discourage the trend toward collective action. Rather, it underlines the wisdom of Secretary Hull and Foreign Minister Cantilo of Argentina, who are confining their resolutions at Lima to basic principles and flexible, discreet methods of consultation to put them into operation. In such a period of flux, the United States does well not to seek to force a joint military alliance under which the dominant force of its navy would be aimed one way now but could be aimed the opposite way under another administration. Argentina is equally gracious in conceding the need for a strong stand in principle against fascist penetration, and for peaceable methods of conditioning the Americas to protect democracy.

Where Check Bows to Balance

THE full bench of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court, in an advisory opinion requested by Governor Charles F. Hurley and his Council on the so-called Dolan-Quinn case, has just given evidence that judicial integrity is still more than a by-word in the Commonwealth. Without a dissent, the Court hewed deeply into its only enforcement power to decide that the Governor and Council have the right to pardon in cases of criminal contempt of court. How closely it cut is expressed in its ruling:

> We are of the opinion that the criminal contempts here in question, though tending seriously to embarrass the courts, are not excluded from the pardon clause [of the Constitution] for this reason.

It signifies much in this time—when new interpretations are discovered in old laws—that a court will adhere to the Constitution even at its own expense. The significance is not lessened by the fact that the temporary result may be an unpopular use of the pardoning power. It is always heartening to see a government of laws at work.

Philosophers and Hammocks

THE third-class compartments on certain French trains running to winter-sports centers have lately been equipped with hammocks—seven to each compartment—for the use of passengers at night. The French are not, it appears, pioneers in this matter. The honor belongs to an Englishman; for, in the last century, it was the habit of that renowned philosopher, Herbert Spencer, when traveling by train, to sling a hammock between the luggage racks, and to stow himself within it.

It is a fact hinting at the conclusion, which *a priori* reasoning would lead one to arrive at independently, that only the truly philosophic temperament is perfectly adapted to the railway hammock. Or perhaps—and here one notes the admirable logic of the French—the sporting temperament would be equally able to endure, although not so indifferent to, these slings of outrageous fortune; and possibly the ardent climber will enjoy ascending to the topmost hammock in a rocketing express, happy, if he can but play his game, to make do with what "Everest" he can get.

Yet it must be remembered that traveling all night in a third-class compartment without hammocks also has its drawbacks; and one imagines, seeing how small is the charge demanded by the company, that, before long, not a few ordinary folk will have discovered that they have in them the making of philosophers or sportsmen.

Peace, and a "Sign"

THE British Prime Minister struck a note of resounding universality in his speech in the House of Commons Monday: Mr. Chamberlain acknowledged the world's need of Germany as an ally in peacemaking and called for a "sign" from the Third Reich that its leaders share the general desire for peace.

Millions of non-Germans have welcomed revision of the Versailles fallacy that, keeping part of the world weak and poor, the rest of the world could be strong and prosperous. But the same millions have lately been obliged to question whether the political organization of Germany today is one that can base its strength on genuine prosperity for the German people or whether it does not require triumph after triumph in purely political fields to satisfy extreme Party pressures.

Like Mr. Chamberlain, millions of peace lovers would go a long way to reach those readjustments necessary to bring true prosperity to the German people and would welcome Germany to that important place in world affairs which is rightly German. But like Mr. Chamberlain, these millions are beginning to feel that an unmistakable "sign" from Berlin of co-operation in making the world safe for everybody is particularly needed.

Adolf Hitler's deep attachment to the welfare of the German people—it has been said that his people amount to a religion with him—may possibly prompt some such sign in the near future. For developments in European relations are fast approaching the point at which all nations must approach the business of peacemaking on the basis that even purely national interests are today inextricably interwoven with international interests—and that the chief of these is peace.

Reform, Not Sensation

SOMETIMES sensational exposures are the first step to reform; too often they are only a headline holiday. Amid the dramatic and diverting features of the Coster-Musica case the public—and public officials—would do well to keep an eye on the main chance: that of obtaining reforms which will render similar swindles more difficult.

Excitement over a real or mere paper arms deal is likely to produce few results. Barren also, however interesting, are speculations as to why a man who could achieve success honestly preferred fraud and the constant threat of exposure. More profitable may be another proof that however easy a career of bland deceit may appear, it succeeds only in preparing a more unhappy ending.

But where attention may most usefully center now is on such an unspectacular uncovering of the Coster-Musica operations as will facilitate reforms. No legislation will take the place of honesty in the handling of extremely complicated corporate mechanisms. But answers to certain questions would help in framing restraints which will protect public and investors. And some of the Coster-Musica history ought to help public accountants, investment bankers and political figures to avoid repeating the mistakes which permitted this amazing empire of fraud to be erected.

How Is Your Perspective?

THE front page of a prominent American daily recently featured in page-one headlines the crash of an army bombing plane in which seven were killed; a fire in Barcelona in which 200 lives were lost; a revolt in a province of Czechoslovakia; plans to speed the United States rearmament program; further painful reports of the Jewish purge in Germany. Although it was undoubtedly necessary to report all of these items as important pieces of news, do they tell the whole of current human history? Fortunately not.

Dr. William Lyon Phelps, speaking before the Executive Club of Chicago recently, made the statement that page one of the average newspaper contains a record of the world's failures. "Failure, disaster, loss, sin, crime, and destruction," said Dr. Phelps, "are news and they interest us because they are the exception to the more generally prevalent virtues of honesty, decency, and tranquillity."

If, as Dr. Phelps points out, the virtues are more prevalent, why not give to good news the space that it deserves? Recently a young father and his little daughter were rescued from the brink of Niagara over which the unemployed and discouraged man had intended to jump with his child. This was a story of tragedy and received its usual place of prominence in the press. Some days later a home was offered to the father and child and the opportunity to work went with it. This story was relegated to the inside pages where its good news could easily have been missed by many readers.

The preponderance of newspaper space given the distresses of the world distorts the average reader's perspective to the point where he forgets that, as Dr. Phelps indicated, honesty, decency, and tranquillity are the more generally prevalent.

River Supreme

WE DRIFT slowly down the Hoogli, through the Howrah Bridge which is the largest pontoon structure in the world, along the Garden Reach and past the great Victoria Docks into the lower river.

The yellow stream broadens while the shores, level and silent, stretch away to the horizon. Little canals zigzag through them. These are the watery highways along which the farmers bring their rice in deep-laden flatboats to the big river and thence up to Calcutta. Little has changed here for centuries. The calm of age lies upon the face of the ancient land. The silence is unbroken as, late at night, the even churn of our stern-paddles sends us gliding smoothly along.

* * *

The tropical stars find a myriad pinpoints of reflection in the turgid stream that gleams golden now if only muddy and unromantic under the day's burning Indian sun. Presently we turn off into one of the many tributaries and soon the jungle commences to press its voracious way to the water's very edge. Here and there a tiny glow declares the presence of a native hut built out over the river on slender stilt-like posts, its never-extinguished watchfire guarding against the beasts of the forest.

All these waters are part of the far-reaching Delta of the Ganges, Indian river supreme that fertilizes a vast expanse of territory between Calcutta and the Bengal Gulf and the northeastern hills. Among them and sometimes even to tea-growing Assam in the distant north the big stern-wheel steamers ply, giving the traveler who is content with their leisurely progress a panorama of Indian life off the tourist track and along the branches of the great river.

* * *

European passengers are rare but there is excellent provision for them on the screened-in forward deck just below the pilot-house. Your cabin opens to port or starboard and also forward, so that through the night the cool air flows evenly as the current of the placid stream below. Overhead the Indian captain, seemingly half-asleep but in reality watchful as the tiger in yonder jungle, sits outside the steering shelter and cons the big steamer skillfully around one sharp turn after another.

Deep silence and perfect peace now descend upon the broad-beamed flat-bottomed craft as she pushes slowly up the jungle-girt Indian river. Sometimes, as you wake and look from your cabin window, you find the dark shore so close at hand that sleeping natives can be seen within their stilt-supported thatch huts, the little fire always alight on the river's edge to keep away the striped lord of the forest. All the world, both ashore and afloat, seems wrapped in slumber. Yet there aloft, watchful beside the Bengali helmsman, sits ever wakeful the Indian captain carefully guiding his ponderous charge along the river supreme.

M. T. G.

Defending the Watch Dog

"Great White Warfare"

Book News of the Day

ADMIRAL RICHARD E. BYRD'S story of his experiences ALONE (New York: Putnam. $2.50) in the Antarctic during five months of polar darkness is one of the strangest, one of the most significant accounts of exploration ever written. Exploration it surely was, even though operations at Advance Base were practically restricted to that ice-bound hut. The frontiers Admiral Byrd explored in this period of self-imposed isolation were mainly mental.

The question that has persisted about this one-man expedition is not: What did he do? but, rather: What did he think? The explorer has broken the four-year silence in a narrative that is deeply moving for its humility and honest self-revelation. His description of the changing patterns of his semicosmic surroundings with their startling phenomena of natural forces is tremendously vivid. Exploring their "imponderable processes," the author found them "harmonious and soundless." He writes:

> In that instance, I could feel no doubt of man's oneness with the universe. . . . The conviction came that . . . there must be purpose in the whole ["rhythm" of the universe] and that man was part of that whole and not an accidental offshoot. It was a feeling that transcended reason; that went to the heart of man's despair and found it groundless.

* * *

For what is he searching in these many mental excursions into the limitless realm outside that world he "could span in four strides going one way and in three strides going the other"? Some may ponder this question from a psychological approach, others from a metaphysical standpoint. And will not the latter perceive in these mental soundings the futility of seeking the spiritual facts of existence through physical sense?

Readers must admire the straightforward way the author hews to the letter of his personal diary. Although it understandably dwells much on the suffering and privation the explorer underwent, nevertheless the writing shows remarkable restraint. The account of his near-asphyxiation from oil fumes and its protracted aftermath is particularly heartrending; but one cannot fail to be inspired by his heroic efforts to rise above that almost fatal happening, and his courageous determination to conceal his misfortune from the people at Little America until the time when the relief party should come for him in the Antarctic spring.

* * *

It was Shackleton who called Antarctic exploration, "the great white warfare of the South." Shackleton was thinking of the physical hardships these adventures involved. The story of Byrd's battle, alone, at Advance Base, carries double impact. The struggle was fought on two fronts, one physical, one mental.

Of the two kinds of forces that beset him during those long months of freezing darkness, no one can fail to see which was the more dangerous. Cold, and confinement, darkness and desolation, were plainly far less menacing than despondency, worry, discouragement, subtle foes that persistently assailed him from within. His conquest over these was a conquest over himself.

There never was a book like it, because there never was an adventure quite like it. If it took courage to survive the ordeal, it likewise took courage to tell about it. Admiral Byrd has written something more than a mere historical account of a personal phase of polar exploration. His book is an epic of man against himself.

H. T.

North . . South . . East . . West

There's Always a Reckoning

By Frank L. Perrin

IF THE careless, the ambitious, the acquisitive, had needed any reassurance that it is easy to be dishonest, there is abundant proof that it is the simplest thing in the world. The disclosures during the last week of the stupendous frauds devised and operated by the three brothers who assumed fictitious names and concealed their true identity while amassing paper fortunes at the expense of others, convince even the most skeptical that the world is always willing to accept a person at his own estimate of himself.

The time was when it was supposed that only in the western country was this generosity in respect to strangers manifested. The record of past performances of the adventuring newcomer was never very carefully examined in the days when the West was young. A way had been discovered by which individual cases requiring speedy or summary attention could be disposed of promptly and effectively.

But in the older cities of the East it seems to have long been the formula that either established tradition or an individual record of performance must be available as an introduction to the inner and more conservative circles. It is remarkable, therefore, that in quite recent years the disclosures of momentary successful frauds, by which credulous and traditionally conservative persons have been induced to invest millions, have been recorded in newspapers along the Atlantic seaboard.

* * *

As this almost unbelievable fact is realized it can only be concluded that it is comparatively easy to cheat, to be dishonest, to amass a tissue fortune at the expense of others. One wonders at this. And one inescapable fact seems to appear. It is that in every transaction which involves the promise of quick, unreasonable or illegal profit there must be at least two parties, the promoter and the investor, who are seeking the best of the bargain.

Spectacular disclosures like those in the case of the Coster-Musica group, the Ponzi frauds, the punctured get-rich schemes of dozens and hundreds of adventurers, are actually but the conspicuous outcroppings of a system which is sapping the meager earnings of millions of men and women in every city and town today. There is, everywhere, the insatiable desire to get something for nothing, to live in ease at the expense of others. The dimes and dollars of the thriftless go to the racket-controlled number-games, as they are called, to the slot-machines and to the peddlers of sweepstakes tickets. All these exist and prosper under the eyes of prosecutors and officials who lack the courage or the initiative to put a stop to them. The thief who appropriates another's automobile, or overcoat, or pocketbook has little reason to fear the policeman who winks at or patronizes the racketeer.

* * *

But we express surprise when exposure reveals the fact that it is possible, under the protecting cloak of big business, to fabricate a stupendous fraud such as that recently revealed in New York. And yet why should we be surprised or shocked? Human nature is the same everywhere. The Coster fraud is spectacular only because of the millions which are involved. In essence, though not in caliber, it is on a par and of the same kind as the numbers racket or the sweepstakes ticket sales. The perpetrators and their disappointed victims have simply grown up. From pennies and dimes they have graduated to dollars, and millions. They are still hoping to get something for nothing.

There is, however, a hopeful promise in it all. It is that by these bitter experiences it may finally be learned that the uncurbed avarice of the vicious few, those who take the chance of disgrace and prison, may be discouraged and corrected by the good sense and sanity of the many who aid and abet them in their lawless undertakings.

A day of reckoning is certain in the experiences of all of us. The tragedy, the pathos of these crises is not always revealed to a curious and unsympathetic world. The sordid chapters are written in desolate homes, in jails and prisons. The devious way ends. There are warning signals and signs along the road to safeguard and protect all who heed them.

The Wide Horizon

Thinking Thespians

By Frank Daugherty

HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.

HOLLYWOOD'S unusually vigorous reply to the charges of the Dies Committee recently indicates a considerably awakened political consciousness here. It is only a few years since the heads of most of the major studios considered their employees' political opinions of such slight worth—to the employees—that they could request all the workers in the various studios earning more than $100 a week to contribute 5 per cent of their wages for one week to the campaign fund of a gubernatorial aspirant, indicating that a refusal would be taken as a distinctly hostile act.

The present year witnessed a reaction to such high-handed tactics in a self-appointed Democratic Committee which held open house at the home of a famous screen star for anyone who would promise to vote the straight Democratic ticket. This, naturally, was hardly less offensive than the act against which it was a revolt. But it may indicate that Hollywood players do not intend to countenance a return to the pre-Irving days in the theater when a player's opinions, political or otherwise, because he was a player, were not thought to be a matter of much moment.

* * *

As for Hollywood radicalism—the Dies Committee and its special investigator, Mr. Edward Sullivan, were not the first, of course, to accuse the film town of radicalism. This easy method of publicizing a political act is of long standing. Today, in the light of subsequent happenings, one has some sympathy for a hapless committee unfortunate enough to mention Shirley Temple's name in connection with Communism. The possibilities for comedy in that implication were not lost on American newspapers, as we have seen. But there remains an aspect of this whole question which deserves more serious consideration than has been given to it.

Miss Temple's studio quickly shouldered the blame for her congratulatory message to the Paris Soir in an attempt to hush the matter up as quickly as possible. So did the studios of the other players mentioned in Mr. Sullivan's report to the Dies Committee. It quickly became apparent that none of the players actually saw the messages sent in their name to the paper in question. Newspapers and theaters all over the world regularly receive congratulations from Hollywood stars for just about any occasion they desire to create. The messages are always requested, and are seldom, if ever, seen by the players whose names are signed to them.

This, however, is not the answer, in my opinion, which should have been given by the studios to the charges of the Dies Committee, though it could form part of that answer. Let us suppose, for the moment, that Miss Temple actually sent the message to the Paris Soir; and let us suppose—what is even more unlikely—that she knew something of the political predilections of that paper. It is difficult to see why she should be held at fault. Miss Temple, as a motion picture star, makes pictures which are to be seen, one supposes, by all political classes and parties, of whatever country. She would be as foolish to offend one political clique which asks her for a message of good will as she would another. As a good motion picture star, she is an institution not at all concerned with politics.

* * *

The presentation of testimony somewhat importantly affecting the lives and careers of Hollywood players, it seems to me, is one calling for more fair play on the part of press and public alike. No consideration seems ordinarily to be given to the well-known fact that players with large salaries and some fame are subject to all sorts of requests all the time. Let the cause be poor enough, and its aims capable of eloquent expression, and it generally can depend upon a good word or a helpful check from just about any warmhearted actor or actress who is approached for aid. The stage has been famous for supporting lost causes; the screen in this respect has already begun to manifest similar tendencies.

Hollywood actors and actresses have been on the roster of Tom Mooney supporters for years. There is hardly a civic or national charitable cause to which players of both stage and screen have not contributed. And sometimes, it must be admitted, this has worked very much to their individual disadvantage, as when the career of one well-known male star here was almost wrecked when it was learned that he had given generously to some strikers in the Salinas lettuce fields. His name was scareheaded through the pages of the country's press for weeks; he was held up to the newspaper reading public as a radical; and it took all the ingenuity of his studio's busy legal and publicity departments to extricate him from the position into which his generosity had brought him.

No newspaper headlines, however, accompany the same generosity shown by stars in other directions. It was my pleasure on a recent trip to a migratory worker camp in the San Joaquin Valley of California to be told by the young college graduate in charge of the camp of an instance which well illustrates the point. Several stars, the young manager told me, had contributed handsomely last December to a Christmas fund for the camp. There were 500 families in the camp at that time, and the contributions were generous enough, I was told, to afford extra food and comfort to all of them for many weeks. But such acts as these scarcely make headlines.

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

To Boycott—or Not to Boycott?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A few months ago in the Christian Century, a liberal Christian periodical, there appeared letters by Dr. Stanley Jones on the Japanese-Chinese situation. They were written in a very fine Christian spirit, taking the stand that to oppose Japan by carrying forward an economic boycott against Japanese goods, was to take a moral stand against the Japanese invasion of China, the poison-gas raids and bombing of innocent civilians.

Many peace advocates oppose this point of view and do not believe in an economic boycott, claiming that it is non-Christian.

Are we to pursue Christianity through non-resistance, or by moral opposition?

Brooklyn, N. Y. H. L. S.